

## Kidnappers release Swiss captive

DAMASCUS (R) — One of two Swiss hostages held in Lebanon was freed Wednesday and will be handed to Swiss diplomats in Syria, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Number One told Reuters. In Beirut, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) identified the freed hostage as Etienne Charlet. It said he was secretly handed to Syrian officials in west Beirut and taken to Damascus. Red Cross officials had expected the release of both hostages, Christen, 33, and Elie Enriquez, 24, after a statement by the Palestinian Revolutionary Front (PRF) late Tuesday that it would "release" them within 24 hours. The two relief workers were kidnapped on Oct. 6, 1989 outside an orthopaedic centre in the southern port of Sidon. The sources said the PRF announcement followed Arab-mediated contacts between the ICRC, Swiss officials and the Palestinian kidnappers. "The contacts took place outside Lebanon and the Red Cross delegation in Lebanon was told to be prepared to receive the hostages on Wednesday," one source in Lebanon told Reuters.

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# Jordan Times

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## Special edition

In view of the Gulf crisis, the Jordan Times will publish a special edition on Friday for the second consecutive week.

## Kuwait emir's son calls for blockade

GENEVA (R) — A son of the emir of Kuwait called Wednesday for an international blockade of Iraq and the eventual toppling of President Saddam Hussein. "I think economic sanctions are not enough," Sheikh Saad Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, Kuwaiti ambassador to the United Nations in Geneva, said. "I think a blockade of Iraq is necessary, and that is not enough, I think Saddam must go," he told Reuters.

## Mandela's bodyguard sentenced to death

JOHANNESBURG (R) — A South African court Wednesday sentenced Winnie Mandela's former bodyguard to death for murdering a teenage black activist, Jerry Richardson, coach of the self-styled football club which served as bodyguards of the wife of black anti-apartheid leader Nelson Mandela, was found guilty last May of murdering 14-year-old black activist Stompie Sepe in January 1989. Richardson, who served as one of Winnie Mandela's bodyguards during the last years of her husband's imprisonment, was also convicted of kidnapping four youths, including Sepe, attempted murder and assault.

## Shi'ite fighters clash in Bekaa Valley

BEIRUT (AP) — Rival Shi'ite Muslim militia battled with machine guns and rocket-propelled grenades in eastern Lebanon Wednesday. Police said two combatants were killed and eight wounded. The clashes between the fundamentalist pro-Iranian Hezbollah and the more secular Amal were reported in the villages of Solhoun and Libaya in the eastern Bekaa Valley. Police said Syrian troops were trying to move in and dislodge the combatants.

## Sudan crucifies two robbers

CAIRO (R) — Sudan crucified two men Wednesday, six years after they were convicted of armed robbery. The Sudanese news agency SUNA said the supreme court and strongman Omar Hassan Al Bashir had approved their executions. Hamid Suliman and Argui Turgawi Gareeb were put to death in western Sudan after being sentenced in 1984, said SUNA.

## U.N. chief appeals for restraint

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar appealed Wednesday for utmost restraint in the Gulf crisis but offered no comment on the despatch of United States troops and planes to Saudi Arabia except to hope it would ease rather than heighten tensions. This was a decision by two U.N. members that was separate from, and parallel to, action by the United Nations itself, he said.

## EC chief proposes urgent G-7 talks

PARIS (R) — European Commission President Jacques Delors proposed Monday that finance ministers from the Group of Seven (G-7) leading industrialized countries should meet quickly to coordinate strategy following the Gulf crisis. "It's necessary for Western countries to show they are credible, that they are capable of handling the present situation," he said in a French radio interview. "That's why I think it would be good if... the finance ministers of the seven leading industrialized countries meet in a few days to coordinate their reaction in order to send the markets a message they are keeping calm," he added.

## King: Cairo summit today 'last chance' to avert war

Jordan under partial mobilisation ● Israel

will not find easy passage ● Jordan does not recognise new Kuwaiti regime

By Lamis K. Andoni  
*Jordan Times Staff Reporter*

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein warned that an Arab summit which is expected to be held in the next 24 hours in Cairo could be the "last chance" to avert an explosion in the region over the Kuwait crisis.

At a crowded press conference held at the Basman Palace King Hussein repeatedly stressed that unless the Arabs get their act together and solve the Gulf crisis within an Arab context the area could be heading for disaster.

"Events are deteriorating rapidly," he said. "Escalation of actions and reactions, predictable under such circumstances, should lead us to the verge of disaster," he said.

In reference to a possible Israeli attack against Jordan the King revealed that Jordan had been in state of "partial" mobilisation since the crisis began.

"It is obvious that we have to be alert to any possibility," he explained.

He warned against any Israeli attempt to use Jordan as a passage to attack Iraq: "Jordan will not be a passage for anyone," he vowed.

But King Hussein said that he did not believe that such a scenario was possible, although Jordan would be ready to defend itself.

Despite his pessimistic warnings, the King expressed hope that the Arab summit in Cairo will be attended by all Arab leaders and succeed in formulating

(Continued on page 4)



## U.S. forces land in S. Arabia

Bush says troops will defend kingdom Naval build-up in Gulf gains momentum amid tension

Combined agency dispatches

AMERICAN TROOPS landed in Saudi Arabia Wednesday in what President George Bush described as a mission to defend the Kingdom against an attack by Iraq and an armada was building in the Arabian Gulf in a move aimed at imposing a naval blockade on Iraq and Kuwait.

In an address broadcast on television, Bush told Americans that U.S. troops and warplanes would defend Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states against what he labelled as Iraqi aggression.

As Bush spoke, the first group

of paratroopers were landing at Dhahran close to Saudi Arabia's Gulf coast and several battleships, including French and British vessels, were speeding towards the Gulf in the biggest American build-up since Vietnam war.

Bush took his action in the midst of continuing diplomatic efforts built around a U.N. trade embargo against Iraq.

Later Wednesday, Bush met with his cabinet.

In other developments, Defense Secretary Dick Cheney returned from a trip to the Middle East in which he sealed agreement for the deployment

mated 500 in Iraq. France said Wednesday Washington had not asked it to join the U.S.-led multi-national force in Saudi Arabia.

The president listed four objectives for the military mission.

"Immediate, unconditional and complete withdrawal of all Iraqi forces from Kuwait."

"The restoration of Kuwait's previous government to replace the puppet regime."

"An American commitment to the security and stability of the Gulf region."

"The protection of the lives of American citizens abroad."

An estimated 3,000 Americans were in Kuwait at the time of the invasion six days ago, and an esti-

(Continued on page 4)

## Mubarak expects massive military assault on Iraq

CAIRO (Agencies) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak said Wednesday he expected massive military retaliation against Iraq for its take-over of Kuwait last week.

"Iraq will get a massive strike. There is an aggression coming against Iraq. It could be horrible and destructive," Mubarak said in a televised address to the country.

He said he was giving his personal view as a former military commander but did not spell out what he thought would deliver the retaliation.

Mubarak said he had told "our brothers in Iraq" of his fears. "The situation is very dangerous," he added.

The United States has sent

about 4,000 troops and warplanes to Saudi Arabia to form the nucleus of a multinational force ostensibly to fend off a possible attack on it by Iraq.

Mubarak said no Egyptian troops had been sent to the Gulf but he would consider contributing to a multinational Arab force. He also said Cairo had not taken sides in the crisis.

"I call once again on Saddam Hussein and the Arab Nation to hold an Arab summit within 24 hours to reach a solution and discuss the issue, and not an Arab summit to exchange accusations and insults and tear at each other's throats," Mubarak said.

"We want to find a solution within the Arab framework which is better for the Arab World," he

(Continued on page 2)

## Dollar rises, oil weaker

LONDON (Agencies) — The military build-up in the Middle East ate into confidence on financial markets Wednesday but Wall Street took heart from strong words on the situation by President George Bush, helping the London stock market to rally.

Oil prices fell in volatile European business. "At the moment you call four different brokers and get four different numbers (prices)," said one trader in London in late afternoon.

The dollar, meanwhile, regained some of its lustre as a safe haven for investors in times of world tension.

But the overall picture was far from clear as U.S. forces landed in Saudi Arabia.

Iraq unsettled markets with its announcement that it had merged with Kuwait.

Analysts said word that Saudi Arabia, Venezuela and other major oil-producing countries would increase their output also worked

to suppress crude prices. The dollar closed in London at 1.5955 German marks and 150 Japanese yen after touching a traded high in Europe of 1.6025 and 150.75. It had finished Tuesday at 1.5788 marks, a shade above its all-time fixing low to Frankfurt earlier that day, and at 149.90 yen.

"Bush made his stance clear. Operators saw that as boosting the chances of the conflict escalating," said one currency trader in Frankfurt in late afternoon.

For the time being, currency dealers appeared to be pushing to one side concern that the U.S. economy is on the brink of recession with stagnating growth and rising inflation.

Oil had a troubled day in a complex markets where most trading is done by dealers talking on the telephone.

British Brent blend from the North Sea, the most widely

traded crude internationally, was quoted in futures dealing at \$25.60 per barrel for September delivery in late European business after closing in London on Tuesday at \$27.40.

European share markets had a see-saw day. A surge in Tokyo overnight gave some support to early business but the major markets in London, Frankfurt and Paris faded towards midday.

Frankfurt and Paris never recovered, the former because it closed on schedule around 1230 GMT, before Wall Street gathered steam, and the latter because of the Gulf crisis compounded by local gloom about the prospects of state controls on petrol prices and press speculation about new federal taxes.

Gold closed a shade lower in London at \$382.25 an ounce, down 20 cents on Tuesday's finish in what dealers described as nervous, volatile trading.

British Brent blend from the North Sea, the most widely

## Iraq says Israel planning attack

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraq said Wednesday that Israel was preparing to attack it using aircraft painted with American colours and warned of massive retaliation.

A statement by the armed forces general command, issued as the first U.S. troops landed in Saudi Arabia, said it had received information Israel had painted its planes with American markings.

It said Israeli fliers were issued with false U.S. identity papers.

"We issue an Iraqi warning to our enemies... We will retaliate against any aggression... on any targets that our arm can reach," the statement said.

The statement said Iraq had learned that Washington had established "detailed coordination with the Zionist entity" and had identified Iraqi targets which it planned to strike "believing this will divert (Iraq) from its national and pan-Arab aims."

The U.S. had failed to win the support of other countries, it said, and was discrediting Israeli aircraft as its own in an attempt to divert Iraqi military retaliation.

"Iraq will not be afraid of the aggressor, and those marching in the darkness and resorting to deceit as a cover for their intentions and activities will repeat," it said.

An Israeli army statement dismissed the Iraqi statement.

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir conceded in an interview published Wednesday that the Jewish state could be Iraq's next "target for military action."

"Israel can become Saddam Hussein's next strategic objective in the coming weeks," Shamir told the weekly Paris Match.

"Our embassy in Baghdad said foreigners with residence permits for Kuwait or Iraq were not allowed to leave," said a Western diplomat. "We,

Minister of Tourism Abdul Karim Kabriti (in suit) at the Al Ruweished border post (Photo by Yousef Al Allan)

## Only non-residents allowed to leave Kuwait and Iraq

By Ghadeer Taher in Amman and Caroline Farraj in Al Ruweished

AMMAN — Westerners, Arabs and Jordanians streamed into Jordan by cars, buses and trucks Wednesday after Iraq opened its borders with the Kingdom, but European diplomats said foreign residence permits for Kuwait or Iraq were not allowed to cross by the Iraqi authorities.

Over 400 Europeans and non-Arabs had crossed the border by Wednesday evening after Iraq opened the border point at Al Ruweished, 360 kilometres northeast of Amman, official sources said. But none of them was resident of Iraq or Kuwait, according to Western diplomatic missions in Amman.

"Our embassy in Baghdad said foreigners with residence permits for Kuwait or Iraq were not allowed to leave," said a Western diplomat. "We,

however, feel that this (Iraqi) position is negotiable," he added. At least two other European diplomats confirmed that their embassies in the Iraqi capital had relayed similar messages to them.

No precise estimate was available on the total number of foreign visitors stranded in Kuwait and Iraq when Iraqi troops crossed the border and took control of their southern neighbour in the early hours of Thursday and closed Kuwaiti as well as Iraqi airports and closed the borders.

The West German embassy put the number of West Germans in Iraq and Kuwait at 500 each, and several other missions said they did not have any clear idea since many could have fled Kuwait across the border to Saudi Arabia away from the checkpoints set up by the Iraqis.

An Italian embassy official said a convoy of 10 cars heading for Amman from Baghdad was turned back at the border by the Iraqi authorities but

said he did not know why. This account contradicted remarks made by an Amman-based British businessman, Brian Hume, that there was no "harassment or problem" during his overland trip from Baghdad late Tuesday in a taxi.

Hume, 53, from Southampton, said he did not find any restrictions on foreigners leaving Iraq when he crossed over in the early hours of Wednesday. "Everything was perfectly normal and the border-crossing was very smooth," said the businessman, believed to have been the first European to cross after Iraq opened the border Monday night.

Nor did he face any problems during his stay in Baghdad, Hume said. "Life was pretty normal except for an increased military presence in the streets," he said.

A West German businessman who arrived late Wednesday agreed. "Do not get the idea that

(Continued on page 2)

## Israelis escalate anti-Arab riots

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Jewish mobs stoned Palestinian-owned cars Wednesday in a third day of anti-Arab violence in occupied Jerusalem, and the Israeli mayor, Teddy Kollek, said the unprecedented riots had helped sharpen the divisions in the city.

The attacks erupted after two Jewish youths were slain by unknown assailants.

Hawkish Housing Minister Ariel Sharon said Israel must respond to the killings by expelling 150 leaders of the Palestinian uprising. "The government must make the crushing of the uprising its main objective," Sharon said on Israel army radio.

In fresh violence Wednesday, Jewish mobs stoned Arab-owned cars and taxied on the main highway between Jerusalem and the West Bank town of Bethlehem. Several windshields were smashed, but there were no reports of injuries.

Many West Bank Palestinians stayed away from Jerusalem Wednesday for fear of stoning attacks. Others covered the blue license plates of their cars with cardboard or took taxis.

Bethlehem taxi drivers demanded danger pay for the trip to Jerusalem, charging five shekels (\$2.50) instead of 3.00 shekels (75 cents) and taking backroads instead of the highway.

The latest developments underscored the invisible barriers that have separated Arab and Jewish neighborhoods in Jerusalem since the beginning of the uprising in December 1987.

Israeli leaders claim that the city is united, but Kollek acknowledged Wednesday that the riots were "the most effective effort to redivide the city."

Ariel Weinstein, a legislator from Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's right-wing Likud bloc, demanded that authorities close off certain areas of Jerusalem to Arabs at night to protect Jews.

About 354,000 Jews and 140,000 Arabs live in Jerusalem.

Responded legislator Micha Goldman from the Labour Party: "Mr. Weinstein's proposal shows a change in Likud policy, recognised that Jerusalem has come a divided city again."

Kollek described Tuesday's riots following the funeral of the two Jewish teenagers as "the hardest day Jerusalem ever had."

Thousands of Israelis, many chanting "death to the Arabs," thronged the funeral. As the procession snaked through the city, small mobs broke out to stone Arab cars and beat Arab pedestrians.

Dozens of Arabs have been injured and scores of car windows smashed in two days of rioting.

Azlat Halachla, 42, from the Arab neighbourhood of Silwan, was in critical condition Wednesday after his car overturned in a stoning attack Tuesday.

Kollek criticised police for their own laid-back attitude toward Jewish rioters. "Why the police didn't prevent these attacks, I don't know," Kollek said on Israel Radio. "This is a matter for investigation."

Reporters covering the riots said that in many cases, police stood by as Jewish protesters hurled stones at Arab-owned cars, or pulled passengers out of the vehicles and beat them. Some 30 Jews were detained in the riots.

Police usually fire tear-gas and in some cases rubber bullets to disperse stone-throwing Arabs in Jerusalem, but neither were used Tuesday against the Jewish rioters.

Reporters listening to police radio heard commanders in the field repeatedly requesting permission to use tear-gas, but they were turned down.

### House demolitions

In other developments, soldiers destroyed the third floor of a Palestinian house in Gaza City and a house in the West Bank village of Kufri Rai near Jenin, the army said.

The Gaza City home belonged to Mahmoud Al Bakrui, 25, who is suspected of lightly injuring a soldier when he threw a grenade at an army patrol. The Kufri Rai house, described by the army as a small shack, was home to Ahmad Saher Sabah, 24, who is suspected of stabbing to death the relative of an alleged village informer.

The demolitions came after the army sealed seven houses this week, four in the West Bank city of Nablus Monday and three in the West Bank village of Deir Balad on Tuesday.

Analysts agree that Bush is at a crucial point in his tenure, facing a number of major challenges with the potential for dramatic and possibly devastating effects on an economy already teetering on recession.

"No doubt, he's got his hands full more than he has at any other time in his presidency," said Charles Black, a Republican consultant.

Opposition strategists acknowledged that the Iraqi crisis is unusual because of its direct impact on oil prices and therefore on the U.S. economy — the primary factor in a president's peacetime political fortunes.

Democratic strategists believe the economy, and Bush, are bound to suffer from higher oil prices, regardless of whether Iraq withdraws from Kuwait.

"If he walks away, he isn't showing any backbone. And if he takes on Iraq, by definition he impacts on the price of energy, hady, which means a burden on the economy that almost surely will bring recession," said Democratic consultant Bob Beckel.

"A president's standing with

the people depends on their pocketbooks and how they feel about the economy," Beckel added.

Even before the Iraqi invasion last Thursday, which immediately produced higher gas prices, there were growing signs of consumer unease.

That unease has been mirrored in financial markets, which are wary over data showing a virtually idle economy, stalled deficit-reduction negotiations, uncertainty over inflation and the rising cost of the savings and loan bailout.

But Bush pollster Bob Teeter argued that Americans will not blame Bush for economic hardships resulting from his hard line against Iraq.

"The public will understand that higher oil prices are not George Bush's fault," said Teeter. "There's as much opportunity here as there is risk."

Democratic hopes for partisan gain seem pinned on a recession and the belief that Bush's foreign policy credentials won't matter much to voters if the economy takes a dive.

"For now, Democrats and for that matter, I think everyone will be supportive of the president," said Democratic pollster Harris Hickman.

But Hickman said polls show "people preoccupied with domestic problems and starting to stick" some of the blame on Bush. The Iraqi crisis, said Hickman, "won't negate that, but it buys him some time because it diverts attention."

The next presidential elections will be held in 1992.

## U.S. senator says Israel may have to send troops

Carlos Andres Perez as saying OPEC members would try to keep oil prices down and were ready to increase production.

Oil prices doubled after the invasion to nearly \$30 a barrel but fell Tuesday to about \$25 on hopes of higher OPEC output.

Some oil traders said that refined oil products had left Iraq's Zubair port since the invasion.

These might have gone to a private buyer in Jabal Ali port in Dubai to which Iraq used to sell its products, the traders said.

They added that the estimated 100,000 tonnes of Iraqi naphtha, gas oil and oil fuel stored at the Star Energy tank farm in Jabal Ali could be hard to sell because buyers were observing the U.N. embargo.

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) has urged OPEC states not to raise output and Iran Wednesday said the same, contradicting earlier reports that it wanted an increase.

With the loss Kuwait exports of 1.6 million bpd of crude and oil products, the total shortfall is about four million bpd.

Saudi Arabia could boost exports by almost two million bpd in the short-run and the UAE could push exports up by around 600,000 bpd.

The destination of the crude was not immediately known.

The customs spokeswoman said the Iraqi crude was paid for Monday, thereby keeping it under embargo guidelines set last week by President George Bush.

He warned that an overt Israeli combat role in inter-Arab conflict might spark a strong Arab reaction.

## U.S. builds massive armada in Gulf

By Charles Aldinger  
Reuter

WASHINGTON — U.S. defence officials say the United States is massing its largest concentration of military force since the Vietnam war around Iraq in a signal that President George Bush is prepared to battle Baghdad to protect Saudi Arabia.

The officials said Bush late Tuesday ordered the Pentagon to begin moving fighter jets and up to 4,000 troops from the United States to Saudi Arabia to face any attack by Iraqi troops massed in Kuwait.

The defence department and White House refused to confirm or deny the U.S. troop and aircraft movements. But defence sources said Saudi leaders gave permission for the move in talks with visiting Defence Secretary Dick Cheney Monday.

withdraw his troops from Kuwait following Iraq's August 2 invasion.

The U.S. defence officials, who asked not to be identified, said the American airborne and elite special force troops could become part of a multi-national force in Saudi Arabia, possibly including Egyptian troops.

At least 10 Soviet, British and French warships were also in the Gulf, possibly to help back United Nations economic and military sanctions voted against Iraq.

The defence department and White House refused to confirm or deny the U.S. troop and aircraft movements. But defence sources said Saudi leaders gave permission for the move in talks with visiting Defence Secretary Dick Cheney Monday.

When the aircraft carrier Saratoga and the battleship Wisconsin along with eight escort warships reach the Mediterranean in about 10 days, the United States will have more than 30 warships — including three aircraft carriers — in the region.

The force, including more than 200 navy fighters and bombers on the carriers Saratoga, Eisenhower and Independence, will be more powerful than any U.S. military gathering since the Vietnam war, according to defence officials.

"The (U.S.) troops wouldn't be much match for a huge Iraqi force. But they can help provide security for the real power — jets," said one defence official, who asked not to be identified. He and other officials declined

to confirm televised reports that U.S. B-52 bombers and possibly F-117 radar-evading "Stealth" fighters might be moved to Saudi Arabia with F-15 and F-16 jet fighters from the southeastern United States.

They said Cheney, who was flying home for talks with Bush Wednesday, also obtained permission in Egypt Tuesday to move the carrier nuclear-powered carrier Eisenhower through the Suez Canal from the Mediterranean into the Red Sea.

The ship was expected to then join the aircraft carrier Independence in the northern Arabian Sea.

U.S. defence officials said they understood the U.S. troops might be joined in Saudi Arabia by troops from Egypt and perhaps other countries. But an Egyptian defence ministry official in Cairo late Tuesday said no Egyptian forces would be sent.

Officials said that Saudi officials gave reluctant permission for the American military presence in talks with Cheney.

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Sheikh Jaber was quoted as telling the American ABC television network that he hoped "from the bottom of his heart" that Iraq would pull out so that the crisis could be solved at friendly meetings.

The

Kuwaiti

leader

was

interviewed at Alexandria, Egypt, after a meeting with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, the agency said. It did not say when the interview took place.

Late Tuesday foreign ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) issued a statement condemning Iraqi aggression and calling for immediate withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwait.

Oman's Minister of Foreign Affairs Yousef Ben Alawi read the statement which said the Iraqi action was a "blatant violation" of the sovereignty of a state by all Arab, Islamic and international norms."

The GCC consists of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman and the United Arab Emirates.

The statement affirmed backing for the government of Sheikh Jaber and rejected the legitimacy of the "provisional government of free Kuwait" installed by Iraq and consisting of nine military officers.

## Iraq announces merger

(Continued from page 1)

the Iraq of its origins," it said.

The statement said the merger was not a precedent and Baghdad had no ambitions on the land or wealth of other states.

Earlier, the Iraqi official media expressed defiance at the prospect of American intervention.

The daily Al Qudsia said that the Iraqi armed forces and the people of Iraq and Kuwait were ready to deter anyone who commits an act of aggression against Iraq.

Oil executives at the Saudi Arabian oil facilities at Khafji, just south of the Kuwait-Saudi Arabian border, said the area was quiet Wednesday and two tankers were preparing to load Saudi crude oil at the Gulf terminal there.

Iraqi troops have dug into position near the Kuwaiti-Saudi border and Saudi Arabia has moved troops and armour into defensive positions on their side.

The Bahrain-based Gulf News

Agency quoted the deposed ruler of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, as saying he was ready to sit and talk with Iraq to solve the crisis on the condition that Iraqi troops withdraw from Kuwait.

Non-residents allowed to leave

(Continued from page 1)

we were suffering in Baghdad," he told the Jordan Times. "We were staying in good hotels and having food, and everyone was friendly," he said. The businessman was one of four who crossed Wednesday noon.

The first group of foreigners to leave, Baghdad, after last week's invasion came with an Iraqi Airways special flight Tuesday night. The passengers included 73 Japanese tourists, five other foreigners and 34 Iraqi nationals. Later another plane landed but no details were available on the number or nationalities of passengers if carried.

Security sources said that several Egyptian and Syrian aid organizations crossed into Jordan from Iraq since the border was opened Monday. A security source said that many Jordanian families were stranded at the border Wednesday. He could not confirm if they had resident permits or whether they were traveling to the Kingdom from Iraq or Kuwait.

Jordanian officials have said anyone would be granted an entry visa with or without travel documents. Those who do not have travel documents would need their embassies in Amman to furnish them with passengers.

According to a list available to the Jordan Times, 28 Germans, 24 Britons, nine Americans, six Dutch, five Indians, four Australians, four Yugoslavs, four Thais, four Japanese, three Pakistanis, two Filipinos, two Turks, and one Irish man had crossed by 8 p.m. Wednesday. A small number of them were said to be embassy employees but none of them an

accredited diplomat in Iraq or Kuwait. Scores of Jordanians and other Arabs, including Iraqis, had also crossed.

Sources at the border post said later another group — an assortment of European, Japanese and American nationals — had crossed.

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An exodus was reported mean-while through the Saudi-Arabian border in the southeast. Some reports put the total number of people crossing through this area at 100,000 but there was no independent confirmation.

The bulk of the arrivals through the Saudi-Jordanian border was believed to be Kuwaitis and Egyptians who fled Kuwait to Saudi Arabia.

## JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

### JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 773111-19

### CHURCHES

St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swiechie Tel. 610740  
Assemblies of God Church, Tel. 632785.

St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590.  
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440.

De La Salle Church Tel. 661757  
Terranova Church Tel. 622566  
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541.

Anglican Church Tel. 625382, Tel. 628543.

Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771311.

Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 772561.

St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751.

Amman International Church Tel. 827981, 685326.

Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811295.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 618171 and 654932.

In Bogota, a senior U.S. official quoted Venezuelan President

the tanks are full and no tanker is loading.

No ship is due to load at Mu'ajiz until Friday. That vessel will not arrive if India, the buyer of the oil, joins the worldwide trade embargo.

Iraq has exported no oil from its sea terminal at Mina Al Bakr since the time of its invasion.

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## Thousands of Jordanians pledge to defend Iraq

By Mariam M. Shahin  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Four thousand Jordanians have signed up to join a people's army to "help the peoples of Kuwait and Iraq defend themselves against outside aggression," said Mohammad Al Rashdan, secretary-general of the Jordanian Committee for Support of Kuwait, Wednesday.

"We expect to have up to ten thousand by tomorrow," Rashdan told the Jordan Times in a telephone interview.

Rashdan, a Jordanian lawyer, said that men and women had lined up volunteering to go to Kuwait and Iraq.

Committee members said that the number of volunteers grew after Jordanians heard news that U.S. troops had arrived in Saudi Arabia and that U.S., British and Soviet ships were heading for the Gulf.

He did not give a figure of how many women volunteered, but said "we told the women that it was not necessary for them to sign up, but they insisted."

Representatives of the recently formed committee visited with Minister of Interior Salem Massadeh Wednesday.

### HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

#### Senate to discuss NMI law

AMMAN (Petra) — The Upper House of Parliament will hold a meeting Thursday morning at 10:00 a.m. in the presence of its speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi, Prime Minister Mubarik Badran and the council of ministers. The House will discuss a resolution taken by the committee jointly formed from the legal and the education committees approving a draft law on the amendment of the National Medical Institution (NMI) for the year 1990. The Lower House of Parliament's meeting on Wednesday was postponed for lack of quorum.

#### Deputies meet Irbid citizens

IRBID (Petra) — Lower House of Parliament deputies Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh, Kamel Al Omari, Salim Al Zubi and Jamal Haddad Wednesday held a meeting with Irbid citizens at the Professional Association Complex in the city to discuss local and national issues. The citizens called for Arab efforts to counter campaigns against Iraq and the Arab Nation and stressed the need to settle Arab disputes without foreign intervention.

#### Zarqa officials review road closure

ZARQA (Petra) — Zarqa governor met Wednesday several officials in the governorate to discuss a decision ordering the closure of the Amman-Irbid road by the end of the year due to construction works. The governor and the officials discussed ways to cope with the expected increase in traffic since Zarqa has two alternative roads for the Amman-Irbid highway.

#### 2,800 families receive ministry help

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Social Development is prepared to provide assistance to more than 2,800 needy families, Minister of Social Development Abdal Majid Shreideh said Wednesday. The assistance includes helping families establish income-generating projects such as handicrafts, traditional industries and animal breeding. Shreideh asked needy families to present application forms to directors of social development departments and centres in the Kingdom.

#### Steps taken for setting handicapped club

IRBID (Petra) — The steps needed to establish Al Karamah Club for the physically handicapped in Irbid were discussed Wednesday in a meeting held at Yarmouk University. Irbid Deputy Governor Hani Sawaged said the government wanted to establish the club in Irbid to meet the needs of the physically handicapped in the governorate and to develop their talents.

#### Balqa commemorates martyrs of Israeli raid

SALT (Petra) — Citizens in Balqa Governorate marked Wednesday the anniversary of the martyrs of the Israeli raid on Ain Hazir in Salt in 1968. President of Al Salt Forum of Culture and Arts Mohammad Subhi delivered a speech in a ceremony to commemorate the martyrs. He said the unity between the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples gives both Jordanians and Palestinians the power to stand in the face of challenges. Subhi said the Salt forum will build a monument to commemorate the martyrs of Al Balqa Governorate. Deputy Marwan Al Hamoud also delivered a speech in which he reviewed Jordan's role in defending the Palestinian cause.

#### Club donates money to martyr's fund

AMMAN (Petra) — Under directives from His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the President of the Royal Turf Federation Major-General Salem Al Turk presented the proceeds of the turf festival, which was held at Al Hussein Youth City June 17, to the director of the Armed Forces Martyrs Fund.

#### Basketball championship final held

AMMAN (Petra) — Deputizing for Jordanian Armed Forces chief of staff, the inspector general attended the final basketball match of the Armed Forces' championship held between the 12th Royal Mechanized Division and the Fifth Royal Armoured Division teams.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

### EXHIBITIONS

- Open studio and workshop for artist Samia Zara displaying paintings, sculptures and hand-painted fabrics. Location: off 2nd Circle, opposite Rosenthal (9:30-1:30 and 3:30-6:30).
- Exhibition of paintings by 10 Iraqi artists at the Jordan Plastic Art Association Gallery.

## Federation praises King's efforts

AMMAN (Petra) — The Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce Wednesday sent a cable to His Majesty King Hussein voicing support for his efforts to end the Iraqi-Kuwaiti dispute through Arab mediation.

"We follow Your Majesty's endeavours to heal the rift between Arab countries and express our support for your efforts to end the dispute between Kuwait and Iraq in a manner that would prevent any foreign intervention

to discuss their plans. Massadeh advised against sending Jordanians to the two Gulf nations at this time, giving good reasons for not doing so, according to one committee member who attended the meeting.

Whole "tribes" called the committee members Wednesday to announce their willingness to go to the Gulf to "defend it against foreign attacks," according to committee officials. "The popular response has been overwhelming. One man called in today and said tomorrow I am bringing in passports of hundreds of relatives of mine," Rashdan said.

The formation of the committee, which consists of members of professional associations, unions and public officials, was announced Tuesday and said membership was open to all who wanted to participate in the national effort.

Officials at the Iraqi Embassy in Amman said they appreciated the support but said they were not aware of any Jordanian groups that had gone to Iraq or Kuwait.

Representatives of the recently formed committee visited with Minister of Interior Salem Massadeh Wednesday.

### Jordan extends hospitality to Kuwaitis, expatriates

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Tourism is making arrangements for Kuwaitis and Jordanian expatriates working in Kuwait and now spending their holidays in Jordan to continue enjoying Jordanian hospitality notwithstanding the current events in the Gulf region.

Minister of Tourism Abdul Karim Kabariti said at a meeting attended by representatives of various tourist agencies, hotels and restaurants that the Kuwaitis and the expatriates are welcome to stay on for as long as it is needed.

"These visitors are welcome to Jordanian homes and tourist centres and will be provided with all necessary facilities during their stay here and will be charged normal rates should they decide to stay at hotels," said Kabariti at the meeting.

The minister was echoing a similar statement by Prime Minister Mubarik Badran, two days ago, who said the government had adopted measures to help Kuwaiti nationals stranded in Jordan and the Kuwaitis were welcome to stay in Jordanian homes.

He told a press conference Sunday that he had asked the Central Bank of Jordan to help resolve the problem posed by the suspension of all dealings in Kuwaiti dinars by commercial banks.

Following the prime minister's statement, two Jordanian banks, the Jordan Kuwait Bank and the Housing Bank started accepting Kuwaiti dinars at the banks and receiving one Jordanian dinar in exchange for every Kuwaiti dinar.

According to Kabariti, the Ministry of Tourism will organize visits to various tourist centres, hotels and resthouses to ensure that ministry regulations concerning Kuwaiti nationals are respected.

### Registration for universities ends

AMMAN (J.T.) — Wednesday was the last day for students to apply for seats at Jordanian universities, a process which began a week ago and was processed through the post offices in different parts of the country.

According to Minister of Education and Higher Education Mohammad Hamdan, only 10,395 students will be accepted in the undergraduate courses at the four universities though thousands more were expected to apply.

Hamdan said that raising the number from 8,000 in the past academic year was decided on in view of the present economic situation in Jordan which prevents parents from paying the cost of educating their children abroad and to save hard currency for the Kingdom.

"In addition to the undergraduate students, more than 2,300 postgraduate students will be able to register for the coming academic year," Hamdan said.

In his statement the minister announced that 3,900 students would be admitted to the University of Jordan, 3,700 to Yarmouk University, 1,320 at Muta University and 845 at the Jordan University of Science and Technology (JUST).

So far no announcement has been made by the private universities which said they would commence courses at the start of the new academic year.

One of the private universities, the Amman University College, had said that it would open its doors by September this year, and that most of the students to enrol would be expatriates.

The study offers a set of recommendations and proposals for improving the standard of living of

people in Arab affairs," the cable said. It expressed hope that the King's efforts will be crowned with success.

Meanwhile, representatives of various public and private organizations in Maan voiced total support for Iraq in its endeavours to defend Arab soil in the face of foreign threats.

Following a public rally held in Maan a cable was sent to the Iraqi president voicing Jordanian people's support for Iraq's brave and honourable stand in defence of Arab dignity and rights.

Speakers at the rally also voiced total support for King Hussein who, they said, was exerting relentless efforts to save the Arab region from foreign intervention.

They appealed to all Arab countries to rally behind Iraq and fend off the danger of colonialist powers.

## Children's congress to issue communique on child status

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF) in cooperation with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) will Thursday organize a special meeting for the Arab children participating in this year's Arab Children's Congress to discuss topics of concern to children's lives, their health, education and future.

An NHF statement said that 90 children would take part in the discussions which cover various issues including problems that threaten children's lives and ways to provide protection for the children worldwide.

The children's week-long activities include visits to various places and archaeological sites, meetings with officials and Jordanian families and recreational activities.

## Rehabilitation centres for handicapped raised to five

AMMAN (J.T.) — The United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) Wednesday raised to five the number of its centres catering for the rehabilitation of handicapped or disabled refugee children by opening a new centre at Waqqas in the northern Jordan Valley region.

The new centre, which has a staff of 12 skilled volunteers, specialised in rehabilitation work, can cater to the needs of 45 boys and girls in the northern Jordan Valley, according to an UNRWA official.

The centre, he said, provides physiotherapy treatment, trains the disabled to move and try to overcome their handicaps and helps them to adapt to the needs of life.

"The Waqqas centre is financed through a \$45,000 grant from Norway and the funds should be sufficient to run the centre for the coming three years," he added.

The other four UNRWA centres, which are also financed through contributions from foreign countries, are located at refugee camps in Souf, Jerash, Ba-

qaa and Azmi Al Mufti camp. Each of these centres offers day care to up to 40 handicapped children, the official said.

The first of these centres was opened in Souf, some 40 kilometres north of Amman in April 1983.

The centre has been financed ever since by OXFAM, the United Kingdom-based international charity organisation which aims at helping refugees to integrate and be accepted into the life of their community.

According to the official, boys and girls aged between five and 18 have been offered help and rehabilitation services at these centres.

Following the opening of the new centre at Waqqas, UNRWA said that it plans to organise a charity bazaar on August 14 at its rehabilitation centre located in Baqaa refugee camp; its proceeds will benefit the handicapped refugee children.

The announcement said that on display would be handicrafts, paintings, and embroideries by handicapped children. The items will be for sale.

## Jordan, Libya to cooperate in training programmes

AMMAN (J.T.) — An agreement was signed here Wednesday paving the way for cooperation between the Institute of Public Administration (IPA) of Jordan with the Institute of Administrative Development in Libya.

The agreement provides for close cooperation between the two institutes in designing and implementing training programmes carried out by the IPA in training government employees.

Wednesday's announced agreement came two days after a visit to Libya by Health Minister Mohammad Addouh Al Zaben during which he concluded initial agreements for bilateral cooperation in health and medical affairs and for the employment of more Jordanian physicians and specialists in Libyan hospitals and health centres.

They will organise joint seminars specialised in training man-

power in public administration work.

The head of the Libyan institute, who arrived in Amman Tuesday, held talks with the officials at the IPA and the Civil Service Commission (CSC), which normally processes applications for appointment to public offices and cooperates with the IPA in training government employees.

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citizens in the rural regions.

RSS President Hani Mulqi addressed the opening session noting that the study was designed to help all concerned officials and specialists in their planning and in their work to serve rural development objectives.

The study recommends that coordination be maintained among various concerned departments so that they can cater for the needs of the people in the rural areas and contribute effectively towards the implementation of industrial, agricultural and touristic projects.

A working paper entitled "Social Infrastructure in the Lower Zarqa River Basin Region" was reviewed by the participants who included Jordanian and non-Jordanian Arab specialists in rural development affairs.

The study offers a set of recommendations and proposals for improving the standard of living of

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RUWEISHEH CROSSING: Foreign and residents of Iraq and Kuwait cross over to Jordan at the Al Ruweisheh border post Wednesday as

tension rose in the region with the deployment of American forces in Saudi Arabia (Photo by Yousef Al 'Allan)

## Jordanians react angrily to U.S. troops deployment

By Mariam M. Shahin  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Jordanians Wednesday reacted angrily to the deployment of U.S. forces in Saudi Arabia and the continued build-up of Western navies in the Gulf. Although the official Jordanian reaction to the dispatch of American troops to the Gulf was guarded and cautious, parliamentarians, political activists and ordinary people condemned the "U.S. military intervention" and continued to voice support for Iraq.

"How is it possible for an Arab country to allow American troops to enter its soil in order to attack another Arab country?" asked a Jordanian engineer referring to the deployment of American troops and air force in Saudi Arabia Tuesday.

"Can't they see that the West and now the Soviet Union are only interested in the oil and not the 'sovereignty' of Kuwait, 'human rights' or any other such thing?" asked another.

Over the past two days, pan-

Arab and left-wing parliamentarians attended rallies and joined committees to drum up support for boycotts of American products and volunteers for the popular people's army. Two rallies were staged Wednesday in the northern city of Irbid and southern city of Karak.

A demonstration by University of Jordan students ended at the Iraqi embassy in Amman voicing support for Iraq's policies in the Gulf.

Pan-Arabist deputies Bassam Sbiah, Mohamad Faris Tarawneh and Thounan Hindawi attended a press conference Tuesday announcing a Jordanian committee for the support of the Kuwaiti people, which began registering names of volunteers for the people's army (See story on left).

Left-wing deputies Bassam Haddadin, Issa Madanat, Mansur Murad and Faris Nabulsi took part in a conference Tuesday announcing a Jordanian committee for the support of the Kuwaiti people, which began registering names of volunteers for the people's army (See story on left).

On Wednesday, deputies Mansur Murad and Fakhri Kawar warned the U.S. against any military intervention against Iraq.

"It is not long since hundreds of bodies belonging to the U.S. marines were returned to the United States in garbage bags after the U.S. tried to hit the national will of the Lebanese people," the deputies referring to a 1983 truck bombing against the U.S. contingent in Beirut.

"As long as the American government controls the strings of certain Arab governments, conflicts will continue in this region," one left-wing parliamentarian told the Jordan Times.

Another member of Parliament said it was a "shame" to see some Arab governments "cooperating with the Americans having so quickly forgotten the stand of their Arab brothers in 1956 during the Suez crisis and those who spilled their blood to protect them from the Ayatollahs for eight years."

The spokesman for the Muslim Brotherhood bloc in Parliament, Abdul Latif Araby, said that "a united Arab stand is

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## Glimmers of hope and burning flames

THE SHIFTING grounds of the Middle East yesterday witnessed the introduction of a most dangerous element to the already explosive situation in the Gulf area: that of deploying U.S. forces in Saudi Arabia. Just what exactly these forces will be doing there, nobody knows for sure. The U.S. president, in his speech to Americans yesterday, maintained that they are there in defence of an American "vital" interest, namely the security of Saudi Arabia. But others saw in the deployment an attempt to establish a beachhead for U.S. forces who might be called upon to attack Iraq at a later stage. What and who is to be believed?

Those who know Bush's thinking, and some of them are veteran observers from the U.S. and Western Europe, say that the size of the U.S. force sent to Saudi Arabia was in fact much larger than had been announced. This contingent, along with the continuing build-up of Western navies in Gulf waters, was reaching such size that the troop concentration could rapidly move from a defensive to an offensive capability. So, even if you believe what the U.S. president says about the "defensive" nature of his troops' mission, there is still the strong likelihood that they would be used for an attack against Iraq. This is the argument that somehow strengthens the case of the sceptics who insist that the U.S. administration had in fact made up its mind on the "need" to fight a war with Saddam Hussein and his country.

The argument is reinforced not only by the four stated goals of the U.S. in the Gulf, but also by various statements and actions that were made and taken over the past two days. Egyptian President Mubarak's statement yesterday that a conflagration was imminent, and the closure of the Iraqi pipelines going through Saudi territory to the port of Yanbu are but two examples of the ominous developments. The fact that Riyadh had resolved to allow U.S. troops on its soil, having opposed in both principle and practice the stationing of any foreign troops in the Gulf for so long, also tells of the chaos bordering on the unthinkable that has hit the Gulf, the Middle East and the whole world at this point in our history.

Iraq, for its part, was preparing for the worst possible scenario. The Americans yesterday let it be known that the Iraqis were loading their fighter aircraft with chemical weapons, and that, according to the Americans, the Iraqis were doing this under the U.S. watchful eyes: satellites and reconnaissance. The Iraqi president has also made no secret of his intention "to die rather than live without dignity," meaning that Iraq would fight to the end if it were attacked or humiliated. And as if to make his point crystal clear he decided to merge with Kuwait regardless of what anybody or country thought and did in the dangerous game that is being played out in the region today.

Is there a glimmer of hope left to avert war and massive destruction in view of the extremely tense situation? We do not know. This is the most severe crisis that the Middle East has witnessed, King Hussein was saying yesterday. And if there is hope, much of it should be in the hands of the Arab summit that will be held today or tomorrow in Egypt.

Arab leaders can indeed do a great deal to bring the area back from the brink. But it is not only they who must shoulder their responsibilities and share the burden for solving the problem. There are others, in Washington and elsewhere, who must shed their monopolistic approach to the truth and supremacy in order to facilitate dialogue instead of violence and peace instead of war.

The Americans in particular have to review policies that they have long adopted so that other peoples of the world can deal with them equitably, honestly and fairly. We in the Arab World have had chronic problems and rough times dealing with America's double standards, narrow self-interests and gunboat diplomacy. In much of what Saddam Hussein had to say, American policy-makers persistently and consistently tried to find the "loose tiger," the "snake" and the "new Hitler." They never found the watchword which he spoke on behalf of all Arabs: that we are a peace-loving nation which wants understanding and ties based on mutual respect and interests with all the peoples of the earth, including the Americans and even our enemies the Israelis. Whether the Americans took no note of or ignored our message throughout the past four decades is not the issue now. Volumes could be written on it. The issue is whether the Americans will finally come to understand the problem upon which the many conflicts of this area have rotated. Then, and only then, would there be a chance of establishing lasting peace and stability and continued flow of oil and trade and culture in and out of this region.

## U.S. interventionist policies come under attack; calls for supporting Iraq strengthen

JORDANIAN newspaper columnists Wednesday devoted their writings to the crisis in the Gulf and its related developments. Most of the writers blasted the U.S. for what they saw as its role in igniting the conflict and its interventionist policies in the Gulf region.

Four columnists highly praised His Majesty King Hussein for his wise and courageous stand in defence of the Arab Nation. Tareq Masarwah, leading columnist of Al Ra'i Arabic daily, described the King "for over half an hour (length of his TV interview with CBS news' Dan Rather) addressed Americans at their very homes telling them what every ordinary Arab would say."

Addressing the King, Masarwah said: "Believe me sir, these are the most dangerous times in our contemporary history. Our country, after this, will not be the same. The genie has left its bottle."

Ahmad Al Dabbas, writing in Al Shaab daily, said that the King has said on TV more than any other courageous Arab leader would say. Dabbas saluted the King for his "honour-

able stand," in putting Arab national interests "above any other concern."

Writing in Al Dustour, columnist Mu'neez Razaz said that Arabs faced difficult times. "Either the Arabs become the Americans' policemen in the area or become masters of their own land," Razaz wrote. "We are facing a test the results of which will decide if we deserve a free and dignified life or not."

Mohammad Naji Amaireh, writing in Al Ra'i, said that American intervention was "not intended to defend Kuwait nor its people, as Americans claim; Kuwait, people and land, is part of the Arab Nation, and Iraqi forces entering Kuwait are only moving within the boundaries of the Arab Nation."

"The Iraqi-Kuwaiti conflict over borders and oil issues concern only the Arabs, and the dispute can only be solved by the Arabs themselves not the American-imperialist will," Amaireh wrote.

"The real encounter between the Arab tiger and the American boast will show the world who the real violators of

international law are," he concluded.

Al Ra'i columnist Mahmoud Rimawi noted in his column the popular Arab support for Iraq and the lack of fear of a possible military confrontation between the U.S. and Iraq. He said, however, that people were apprehensive that Arab lands might be used for aggression on Iraq.

He said that this popular support was being strengthened by the official Jordanian stand that "proved political wisdom and courage." Rimawi noted that a homogenous political front, comprising Jordan, Iraq and the PLO, had boosted people's enthusiasm. He said that people's enthusiasm to defend Iraq had propelled them to volunteer to join the Iraqi people's army.

Rimawi noted that there were growing convictions that Jordan will not be far from the battlefield, in view of the Israeli-American campaign against the Kingdom.

Columnist Fahd Al Fanek, in his daily column in Al Ra'i, predicted that economic sanc-

tions against Iraq would fail.

"The weapon of economic sanction is not an effective one," Fanek said. "The experience of sanctions against South Africa, Israel and Panama have proven this." Fanek said that an embargo on Iraqi and Kuwaiti oil would raise the prices to as much as \$50 per barrel, "which America and its allies would not want."

"As for military intervention, this is near impossible," he said. "The Iraqi army is larger and more motivated than any combatant U.S. forces. The Iraqis have long battle experience, while the Americans have no good reason to fight and die in the Gulf. The humidity reaches 100 per cent and temperatures are unbearable high."

Abdul Rahim Omar, the President of Jordanian Writers Association, waged a scathing attack on the Americans for interfering in the Gulf crisis.

"Those who support Israel's occupation of territories from four Arab countries and who put all their military, financial and political power in support of Zionist aggression have no right to interfere in Arab

affairs," he wrote.

"Those killers who have put political and diplomatic action on par with crime have no right to chart our future."

"Our people will throw them out of our lands, waters and skies, and they shall not be able to carry out aggression against one nation."

Columnist George Hadad, writing in Al Dustour, likened what is taking place today with the times when the late Egyptian President Gamal Abdul Nasser nationalised the Suez Canal.

He said that although the situation was similar, the Arabs of today were different.

"With King Hussein, Chairman Arfat, (Yemeni President) Ali Abdulla Saleh and (Sudanese President) Omar Hassan Al Bashir, we all stand as one man despite the might of America and its allies, and some other Arabs as well."

"Our dignity which has been trampled on through the years, our wealth that has been looted and our unity that has been shattered, are all being restored by Saddam Hussein. We thank you Saddam, so, march forward Saddam, we are all with you."

## S. Arabia

(Continued from page 1)

U.S. officials said in Washington Wednesday that Bush hoped troops from Egypt, Turkey, Morocco and the United Arab Emirates would join the American forces sent to Saudi Arabia. Both Egypt and Morocco rejected the request.

U.S. defense officials reported Iraq may be loading chemical weapons on warplanes for possible use in any conflict.

Bush said Iraq had massed an enormous war machine in Kuwait on the Saudi border, complete with surface-to-surface missiles, tanks, artillery and more than 100,000 troops. These forces are capable of attacking at any time, he said.

"Given the Iraqi government's history of aggression against its own citizens as well as its neighbours, to assume Iraq will not attack again would be unwise and unrealistic," he said.

Bush, in a speech televised from his office in the White House, said Iraq's aggression is a problem for the world to be addressed by the lessons of history.

"America does not seek conflict, nor do we seek to chart the destiny of other nations," Bush said. "But America will stand by her friends. The mission of our troops is wholly defensive. Hopefully, they will not be needed long."

"They will not initiate hostilities, but they will defend themselves, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and other friends in the Gulf," he added.

But, Bush said, "we must recognise that Iraq may not stop using force to advance its ambitions."

Bush said Iraqi President Saddam Hussein committed an "outrageous and brutal act of aggression" with the Aug. 2 blitzkrieg-like invasion of its tiny neighbour.

The "puppet-regime" it installed there, he said, must be removed and Hussein must pull out his estimated 100,000 combat-seasoned troops from Kuwait.

"If history teaches us anything, it is that we must resist aggression, or it will destroy our freedoms," Bush said.

"Appeasement does not work. As was the case in the 1930s, we see in Saddam Hussein an aggressive dictator threatening his neighbours. Only 14 days ago, Saddam Hussein promised his friends he would not invade Kuwait. And four days ago, he invaded the world he would withdraw... his promises mean nothing."

He said he is determined to defend the security and stability of the Gulf and to protect American citizens there.

Bush said he began formulating what will be a multi-national force to assist Saudi Arabia after "perhaps unparalleled international consultation, and exhausting every alternative..."

U.S. administration officials, who asked not to be named, said the United States had evidence that trucks such as those used to transport chemical arms had been seen approaching aircraft in Iraq. They suggested the information had been presented to King Fahd of Saudi Arabia this week by Defense Secretary Cheney, and that Fahd subsequently asked Bush for military assistance.

Bush in his speech said he would ask oil-producing nations to increase production to help make up the loss of the five million barrels of crude a day that Iraq and Kuwait produce, to minimize the impact to the world economy.

He called on Americans to conserve, for U.S. oil companies not to exploit the crisis by raising petrol prices, and said he was studying whether to begin using U.S. petroleum reserves, estimated at 600 million barrels.

Bush noted that the United States now imports nearly half the oil it consumes, "and could face a major threat to its economic independence" if supplies dry up. The price of oil has already shot up in the days since Kuwait was invaded.

"Much of the world is even more dependent on imported oil, and is even more vulnerable to Iraqi threats," Bush said.

## King: Cairo summit 'last chance' to avert war

(Continued from page 1)

ing a solution to the Gulf crisis. He said he was "not sure" who was attending the summit.

Although King Hussein did not outline a specific plan for a settlement, he said that he did not recognise the new regime in Kuwait yet. At the same time, he stressed the need for other Arab states to understand Iraq's economic concerns.

King Hussein, however, opposed the Iraqi declaration of union with Kuwait and reiterated commitment to the Arab League Charter which upholds the principle of the inadmissibility of acquisition of territory by force.

"I have said time and again that Jordan stands by this principle which it upholds, which it has upheld, time and again to the past, wherever this applies," he said.

"Jordan recognises the emir regime in Kuwait," King Hussein affirmed.

King Hussein refrained from directly attacking the American decision to send troops to Saudi Arabia or Riyadh's acceptance of Washington's help.

"The U.S. can decide as it obviously does what it believes is right. Saudi Arabia is a sovereign state and it has the right to seeking any kind of help that it believes is in need of. It is not for me to say whether this right or not," he remarked.

The King, however, went to what seemed like a warning of the results

of such a step. "I believe that time will tell if it was (right) or otherwise. However, I always thought and adhered to my commitment that we in the Arab World have a duty within ourselves deal with our problems as rapidly and in a manner that is adequate to any challenge we face," he said in a reference of his preference and insistence on a solution within the Arab context.

Jordanians here have reacted angrily to the American decision and were extremely critical of the positions of Saudi Arabia and Egypt. At the press conference King Hussein said he was aware of the "frustration and anger of millions of Arabs" at the inability of Arab leaders to solve their problems by themselves.

King Hussein, however, said that his government was studying how to deal with sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council against Iraq. King Hussein disclosed that the government was "studying" of the measures to be adopted accordingly. "Jordan is a member of the United Nations and understands fully its obligations under the charter," he said.

In a rather ironic tone, King Hus-

sein did not oppose the Security Council resolution but emphasized the selective manner in which the sanctions applied.

In a humorous, but extremely critical and lengthy remark, the King expressed what appeared to be disappointment and bitterness over the international community's failure to set to address the Arab rights and plights in the past.

"We are annoyed and probably optimistic," he said. "Optimistic even at this moment to seeing how the world can be mobilised and galvanised to achieve an objective... optimistic after long year of disappointment in the ability of the world to come together to apply the charter of the U.N. on problems," he remarked in reference to the almost complete international consensus against Iraq.

"Hopefully, this new trend will be applied wherever and whenever, and on whomsoever merits the world's attention," he said in an indirect reference to the United Nations' failure to impose any sanctions against Israel.

King Hussein also criticised the international media for taking part in creating and perpetuating images and perceptions that could help fuel conflict.

The King's remarks, which pointed out the differences in perceptions and lack of understanding among cultures and nations, were in response to a question by Western journalists on the contrast between the image of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein in the West as a "monster" and his popular

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## Mutt'n Jeff



## Andy Capp



## Peanuts



# Jordan Times WEEKENDER

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## Abu Dahbal — an Arab poet lost in history

By Nur Setti  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A Circassian national author and retired officer by the name of Arslan Ramadan, whose tradition is to seek out old books, found a publication translated and researched by an English editor. The subject dealt with an Arab poet who was born shortly after the death of the Prophet Mohammad, but no one has read any of his material since the editor published his investigations in 1910. In an attempt to save the poet from oblivion and to further promote a well known romanticist in his times, Ramadan, endeavors to re-publish the book on account that the Arab poets, writers, researchers and philologists will make use of the knowledge that will be gained from learning about the poet.

Ramadan reminiscences aloud the story of how he found the book and what led him to investigations that revealed the book had been untouched for so long; back in 1979 in London "I was roaming around town one day when I came across an old bookstore. As I have a passion for books, I could not help but look inside the store." Ramadan continues recollecting that he saw himself glaring at a book entitled "The Diwan of Abu Dahbal" written by Fritz Krenko. "I scanned the pages inside which revealed

that the book was published in 1910 by the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland (JAS). What struck me was that it was untouched, unopened since its date of publishing," says Ramadan incredulously.

What was more astonishing, he adds, was that in a book written by Dr. Abdel Rahman Al Badawi, who had published a study about the editor Fritz Krenko which tells of Krenko's life and touches on the books Krenko edited, "not one word was mentioned on Abu Dahbal," says Ramadan. He explains that this missing link drove his curiosity into profound investigation. "I asked universities in Jordan and other Arab countries. I asked poets and other people concerned but nobody had even heard of the name Abu Dahbal."

This rare Diwan (a collection of poetry) Ramadan felt was worth reviving "for researchers, scholars and those interested in our Arabic heritage to read and benefit from its contents."

Krenko, who edited the story in 1910, was born in 1872 in Schonberg, a town in northern Germany. A student of Sachsen University, Krenko specialised in orientalist studies and in 1902 he left for London to work in a textile factory. After spending the required number of years in



Diwan of Abu Dahbal (title page)

London, Krenko was able to obtain an English citizenship and from there he took to working in JAS where he devoted his time to research work in the field of religion, history, physics and medicine. Here, Krenko found the works of Abu Dahbal and began translating his material and digging into the poet's life. Abu Dahbal, all Jumah, Whose true name is Waibe Bin Zam'a Bin Ousayd Bin

Ouhayouha, originates from Ouraish, the family of the Prophet Mohammad, and is a notable one from a tribe in Mecca known as Jumah. According to Krenko's evaluation, there is evidence that Abu Dahbal was born shortly after the death of the Prophet Mohammad. According to a philologist, "he composed his first poems towards the end of the reign of Caliph Ali," Krenko writes, "although poems during this time were

not been preserved." During his time, he was known for being a romantic poet, filled with compassion. In the "Diwan of Abu Dahbal" Krenko writes a valuable introduction about him based on his long years of investigations.

Krenko's publication states that although Ouraish was not recognised for producing great poets, there were five well known poets during the first century, but only the work of three of their work was preserved. They are: Umar Al Mahzumi, Abu Dahbal Al Gumahi, and Ibn Quis Ar Riqayyat. In a comparison between the Jumah poetry and other tribes, Krenko notes that "a lighter vein appears to pervade all these poems." The Jumah tribe were taken to shorter metres and shorter poems. The representation of the desert and animals are virtually non-existent." Krenko writes, "these men were born and brought up in towns. How could they share the ideas of the Bedouin Arab roving through the wide country?"

A remarkable observation from Krenko tells the reader that the poems of Abu Dahbal appear generally in one piece although Krenko cannot deny that "here and there verses have got lost." He adds, that the Diwan which attained during the Abbasid time has become a model for Arabic poetry down to modern times.

Krenko found that the earliest pieces of the Diwan were poems characterising Atika, who was the daughter of the Caliph, otherwise known as Mu'awiya. In the publication, Krenko states the story of how Abu Dahbal encountered Atika. According to his poetry, apparently while Atika was in Mecca performing the rites of the pilgrimage, Abu Dahbal saw her, was taken by her and began writing poetry on this woman. The story follows that while Abu Dahbal told a friend about the woman, Atika eventually heard and was curious to find out who Abu Dahbal was. Succeeding numerous meetings, Abu Dahbal followed her to Damascus where he soon found out that his life would change.

Krenko recounts of how Mu'awiya (Atika's father) finds out about their relationship through a poem Abu Dahbal wrote. Two lines of that poem caught the father's eye. They went like this: "Then I led her by the hand to the green pavilion, we were both walking upon unpolished marble." Although he believes that "Atika would guard her honor" Yazid, who appears as Atika's brother, feels more threatened by Abu Dahbal and would stop at nothing to have the relationship annihilated.

The Story carries on in this manner as a battle between the three men and somewhat of a cat and mouse game. But

later in the year, Mu'awiya travels to Mecca again to seek out Abu Dahbal. There, the Caliph asks Abu Dahbal if he is interested in another woman while the poet discloses a certain cousin to whom he would like to marry. According to Krenko's account, Mu'awiya gives the woman a dowry of 2,000 dinars and 1,000 dinars for Abu Dahbal.

Krenko's investigations lead him to find out that "the record in the Diwan speaks of my (Abu Dahbal) staying in Syria, till his wife and family believed him to be dead, and this is also expressed in the poem itself."

Krenko notes that because of the animosity between the poet and Yazid, Abu Dahbal drew himself close to the enemies of the Caliph and began writing poems with malicious intent. "In fact the bulk of his poems which are preserved are addressed to Ibn Al Azraq Abdullah, who was for a time governor of Al Ganad in Yemen for Abdullah Ibn Az Zubair." But Krenko states that he was unable to find the date when Abdullah Ibn Az Zubair held this post.

Other poems dating back to 73 a.h. (after Hijra) reveal a struggle of Abdullah Ibn Az Zubair and his followers against an army sent by Abdul Malik Bin Marwan (the IV Umayyad caliph) to fight against the holy cities. A certain Uthman Ahd Allah appears to have been slain at that time while Abu Dahbal "escaped with his life." And then no one heard from the poet for a long time until Suleiman Abdul Malik went to Mecca in 88 a.h. questioning Abu Dahbal on the poems referring to the caliph's grandfather. But Krenko's investigations show that Abu Dahbal only wanted the forget about the past.

According to Krenko, the last he was able to uncover about Abu Dahbal was a poem addressed to the Caliph Al Walid. "Apparently Abu Dahbal had gone from Mecca to Damascus to beg favours from the sovereign. He asserts that he is from a kin of the Caliph." Krenko adds that, "I have not been able to find out more. The allusions of some smaller poems are dark."

"The editor concludes that Abu Dahbal's poems were left to oblivion. While it was the duty of the philologists of the following century to collect and edit the Diwans of the classical poets, "they appear to have overlooked him."

If it is true that Abu Dahbal was a notable then it is interesting to find out more about the reflection of his life through the poems. For researchers or people concerned, it is a valuable piece of information to go on with the story of Abu Dahbal once it is published. "I feel it is important. This is one more distinguished poet to add to the list," says Ramadan.

## Acropolis temples undergo most extensive work since 5th century BC

By Stephen Weeks  
Reuter

have rusted and swollen, and are splitting the marble stones.

"Belanos did not do that (use molten lead) and he destroyed the monuments but what we see on the Acropolis today is what he did," she said. "He gave the temples their aesthetic quality."

The project, expected to run well into the next century, has transformed the ancient hill-top sanctuary visited by three million tourists a year into a bustling construction site.

Mobile cranes lift nine-ton blocks of marble overhead and masons, mostly from the island of Tinos where a tradition of masonry survives, cut and chisel new slabs of shining stone.

Three temples are being dismantled and rebuilt, including the massive parthenon, and extensive work is being done on the marble entrance and the 156-metre colonnade.

"I want you to realise what a big work this is, the scale of this," Cornelia Hadziaslani, an archaeologist and architect with the culture ministry said during a recent walk around the city's best-known landmark.

Pericles, who ruled during the height of Athenian democracy between the defeat of the Persians in 480 BC and the start of the disastrous Peloponnesian war against Sparta in 431-404 BC, ordered the work begun in 447 BC.

He wanted the temples — the Parthenon, the Erechtheion and the Athena Nike — to make Athens the most beautiful as well as the most powerful city in ancient Greece.

"What remains to this day is a unique combination of beauty, grandeur and historical association. Each temple is considered a classical masterpiece.

"The best of the city's craftsmanship was concentrated upon the execution of this supreme achievement," British historian Cyril Robinson said of the Parthenon. "The world has never seen its like, nor is it probable that it will see its like again."

Over the years the temples were broken by earthquakes and cannon fire, transformed from pagan shrines into Christian churches and Muslim mosques, and even used for Turkish harem.

The graceful Athena Nike was dismantled in the 17th century to make a Turkish cannon battery. The latest assault comes from modern-day pollution and mistakes made in earlier restorations.

"We never would have thought of breaking the monuments but we have to remove the iron clamps which hold the marble blocks together," Hadziaslani said.

New clamps, shaped like an S and fitted into grooves cut in the marble, were placed in the stone during a major restoration project at the turn of the century by Nicholas Belanos.

Unlike the ancient Greeks, Belanos failed to pour molten lead around the clamps for protection against corrosion. They

have rusted and swollen, and are splitting the marble stones.

"Belanos did not do that (use molten lead) and he destroyed the monuments but what we see on the Acropolis today is what he did," she said. "He gave the temples their aesthetic quality."

Because the temples must be dismantled block-by-block to replace the iron clamps with corrosion-resistant titanium, the committee for the restoration of the Acropolis, set up when the project began in 1975, decided to carry out other work as well.

Computers and new archaeological techniques are being used to locate the original place of each marble block. When Belanos reconstructed the temples on the Acropolis, he misplaced pieces.

"A block could very well have been used on the north wall while it belonged on the south wall," said Hadziaslani. These will be put back in their rightful positions.

The Erechtheion, renowned for six sculpted marble maidens — the caryatids — which support a southern porch, took 10 years to dismantle and reassemble — some 1,000 pieces in all.

The caryatids were moved to the Acropolis Museum, except for one carried off with other masterpieces by British diplomat Lord Elgin in the early 1800s. That is in the British Museum.

Because of heavy pollution in Athens and the wear-and-tear of 15,000 tourists a day in summer, none of the surviving original marble figures will stay on the Acropolis.

Finely-sculpted scenes of pageantry and war which breathe life into ancient Greek gods and myths are being removed, and marble copies or white cement casts will be put in their place.

"Today you don't put sculptures in the open air anywhere in the world," said Hadziaslani, referring to the ravages of air pollution. The caryatids were replaced with white cement casts.

At present most work is on the Parthenon, the masterpiece of classical architecture and for many, one of the great sources of inspiration in western civilisation.

Stone masons, engineers, restoration specialists and others clamber over the Parthenon, chiselling new stones, cleaning old ones and debating how much of the temple should be restored.

"Whatever you do, you are criticised for doing too little or too much," Hadziaslani said.

Such debates have raged for years: whether Europe's ancient and mediaeval monuments should be restored to something akin to their original state or left as crumpled heaps of noble ruins.

The Acropolis committee is charged with striking the right balance and its approval is needed before any work is done. At stake is one of the great achievements of western civilisation.

## THOUGHT FOR THIS WEEK

— Peace comes from within. Do not seek it without — Buddha (about 563 B.C. - 483 B.C.).

— If all our misfortunes were lumped together, with everyone forced to take an equal share, people would be glad to take back their own — Socrates, Greek philosopher (about 470 B.C. - 399 B.C.).

— A rich man's joke is always funny — Thomas Brown, English writer (1830 - 1897).

— Behind every argument is someone's ignorance — Louis Brandeis, U.S. Supreme Court justice (1856 - 1941).

To conquer without risk is to triumph without glory.

— Pierre Corneille, French dramatist (1606-1684).

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## Vegetarians are healthier

LESS fatty meat and sausage. Instead an increase in vegetables rich in roughage — this is obviously the key to a healthy diet. Vegetarians in particular profit from this recipe, particularly in terms of their cardiovascular systems, which are clearly more healthy than those of the "average consumer."

This idea appears to be supported by the Berlin Vegetarian Study, which be-

## THOUGHT FOR THIS WEEK

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## JTV CHANNEL 2 WEEKLY PREVIEW

Thursday Aug. 9

**8:30 A Different World**  
Wigley causes some damage to Bernards house — in compensation she gives him a cheque which bounces ... and so ends by working in his restaurant.

**9:10 The Return of Sherlock Holmes**  
Secret British naval documents disappear mysteriously — "scott" the sailor is killed. Sir James commits suicide — this is a job for Mr. Holmes.

10:00 News in English

**10:20 Feature Film Lost in London**  
Starring: Freddie Jones  
Janet and "Paul" end their marriage. They have an 8 year old son "David" what is to be done about him? Janet is in London and she's too busy, Paul is in N.Y. and is busy too so David goes out on his own and decides to control his fate in the streets of London.

Friday Aug. 10

**8:30 Empty Nest**  
Did You Ever See a Dream?  
Linda's husband borrows money to fulfill his lifelong dream "owning a bar" but owning a bar and managing one proved to be two different matters.

9:10 Midnight Caller

**10:00 News in English**  
**10:20 Anything More Would Be Greedy**  
Georgian Silver Defence Minister, Dennis, gets under pressure to do business with American companies, the Swiss buy, the "Starway" Co. Dennis resigns and becomes Lord

Dennis. More and more dramatic events unfold in this episode.

**Saturday Aug. 11**  
**8:30 Joint Account Episode 1**

David is surprised to learn that his new job is somehow connected to the Bank where his wife works, furthermore, he learns that his office is given to his new neighbour "Teresa."

**9:10 Encounter****9:30 Classical Music****10:00 News in English****10:20 Feature Film Wacky Taxi**

Starring: John Astin  
Our hero has a dream of owning a fancy car rental office. But this is a difficult wish to realize, especially when we know his jalopy is barely earning him a meager income.

**Sunday Aug. 12****8:30 Hey Dad**  
(Last Week's Episode)

**9:10 Documentary Path of the Rain God Episode 2**

After four months of no rainfall, it again falls on one of the richest areas. Rainforests where life is abundant with diverse animals and vegetarian life.

**10:00 News in English****10:20 Hunter Broken Dreams**

An eyewitness to a crime is in danger of losing her life. Hunter does his best to protect her, but her husband tries to protect her his own way.

**Monday Aug. 13****8:30 Perfect Strangers**

Here Comes the Judge

Larry is accused of misusing the papers material resources the paper forms a probing committee but Larry promptly summons Balki as a witness to his innocence.

**9:10 Murder She Wrote**

Who threw the barbitals in Miss Flechers chowder? Elmo dies from food poisoning prior to his death he had a fight with his wife and her brother. Jessica's investigation proves them innocent.

**10:00 News in English**

**10:20 Mystery Movie Grand Deceptions**  
Starring: Peter Falk and Andy Romano

Frank is having an affair with the general's wife and is the thief of the club organisation's fund. Franks assistant discovers all this and gets killed, now Colombo is out to discover the truth.

**Tuesday Aug. 14****8:30 Golden Girls Nothing To Fear But Fear Itself**

Rose's aunt dies, and so she and her old friends fly to give a speech on the occasion, but Rose is afraid of this and decides to rehearse her word on the passengers of the plane ... and it works.

**9:10 The Heart of the High Country**

The Grevilton, Ceci opened up a salon for the miners and was met by fierce opposition from the mine workers wives. When Ginger asks Ceci to marry him, he realises its too late; Ceci married "Billy".

**10:00 News in English**

**10:20 Mini-Series Challenger Episode 2**

The astronauts hold a press-conference and the take off date is approaching but the scientists still argue about a number of different issues. But they all agree that the challenger must take off and the mission must succeed.

**Stray Bullet**

When Ethan tries to save Miss 'Lawson' from a drunker's random shooting, he gets accused of trying to murder her, so Ethan flees and law is after him.

**11:10 Police Squad Testimony of Evil**

A woman heads a drugs distributing gang and conducts her operation from a nightclub she owns. Inspector Frank works at the nightclub disguised as a singer and successfully penetrates her network.

**Wednesday Aug. 15****8:30 A Family For Joe The Medium**

Holly thinks she can talk to her parents through "Diana" the medium, she also, gets her brother Nick to believe it. Joe interfered when he sees how serious the kids are taking this whole deal.

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Nothing To Fear But Fear Itself

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## A time to live

By E. Yaghi

The final day came and the Tawjehi tests started. Cool nights with blinking, peaceful stars seemed to belie the fragile tests during stark, sinister days. Sami would study until midnight and then rise early to continue his studies before the exams. He became used to his mother's presence, but she couldn't talk away or kiss away his fears as she had done when he was small.

Sami faced his tests each day with growing apprehension. Everything he had studied seemed to vanish into the thin hot air. Sami had just about memorised his books. What had gone wrong? His mind contained almost nothing. It seemed to be a confused blank.

After the exams, he noticed that his mother's face, relieved, spread in her usual congenial smile. She erroneously seemed to think everything would be fine. Sami knew that he must have answered many questions incorrectly although he knew all the answers beforehand. How could he brave imminent failure?

The day of Sami's reckoning came. He reluctantly went to his school to get his exam scores. He gasped, shocked at his marks. He had flunked! Even though he had inwardly expected as much, the official numbers were like a hard slap on his failed face.

He was a failure. How could he face his father, his mother, and all his relatives who memorised everyone's Tawjehi grades to the last decimal? He had no hope, no future. There was no need for life at all. Sami somehow dragged himself home, slipped in his room and took a huge dose of pills. The next thing he knew, he was in the hospital.

Only weeks before, his mother had paced the floors with him, helping him study. Sami felt she had memorised his lessons as much as he had. She was anxious, nervous, concerned, coaxing. Sometimes she would wrap her arm around his and they would stride in concentration together. Sometimes she would break the monotony and bring a sweet cup of fresh tea. In partial treatment for her son, she put her special "guest cups" and used her special "guest tray." The aroma of the green mint tea invited Sami to take a tea break and with renewed vigor and vague peace of mind he returned to the grueling task of preparing for the Tawjehi exams. His whole future was at stake. Could he make it? Would he make it? He tried not to doubt himself. After all, he was the only son. He must try harder.

His education had been so priceless to his parents, but their poverty was a restriction, a hindrance, an evil enemy. Sami had always been successful in school and his parents had been proud. Too proud. They hung on every grade, every mark. They were obsessive. They were frantic for Sami's success and finally Sami panicked.

## Gene therapy could cure many thought incurable

By Paul Recer

The Associated Press

**WASHINGTON** — Gene therapy, a new medical magic bullet in the war on cancer, diabetes and many inherited disorders, could be used on patients for the first time this fall.

A federal panel approved the use of gene therapy for two disorders and a National Institutes of Health scientist said that if the technique works, it gives medicine a powerful new way to cure the incurable.

"This is the first step in what probably will be a revolution in medicine over the next two decades," said Dr. W. French Anderson, an NIH researcher.

A proposal by Anderson to use gene therapy to treat an inherited immune system disorder and one by Dr. Steven Rosenberg to treat a lethal skin cancer were approved by the recombinant DNA advisory committee.

The proposals still must be approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), but experts said the NIH panel's OK is the most crucial.

cial.

Anderson said the plans by his team and by the Rosenberg team were considered experimental models for the eventual widespread use of gene therapy.

"These two proposals are the best ways to demonstrate that gene therapy works," Anderson said. "From here it should open up into a broad range of therapies for cancer, AIDS, genetic disease and cardiovascular disease."

Anderson said that if he and Rosenberg can prove the concept of using curative genes to treat disease, there already are plans to use similar systems to treat leukemia, hemophilia, diabetes, aplastic anemia and cancers of the colon and the kidney.

Rosenberg, also an NIH scientist, said his system of using genes to make tumour-fighting blood cells could be adapted to treat nearly every type of cancer. But first, he cautioned, it has to be proven effective in the medical trials which were approved.

"This is only important if it works," he said. "This is very new and one can never be

sure what could happen."

Gerard J. McGarrity, chairman of the NIH panel, called the approval "historic."

"What we're doing today is adding gene therapy to vaccines, antibiotics and radiation in the medical arsenal," he said. "Medicine has been waiting thousands of years for this."

Rosenberg said researchers should know within six months after the treatments start whether or not the gene therapy works.

Both Rosenberg and Anderson said they expect FDA approval of their proposals soon and will start treating patients by this fall.

The therapies approved by the committee both involve manipulating the fundamental genetic pattern within cells by inserting genes that instruct the cells to produce new proteins. These proteins can fight the disease directly, such as with cancer. Or the proteins could combat disorders by restoring normal hormones or enzymes that were missing.

To create the cells used in gene therapy, scientists first splice the desired gene into the genetic pattern of a hamster cell.

Rosenberg plans to add a gene to a blood cell called the tumour-infiltrating lymphocyte, or TIL.

This cell will normally seek out and attack a cancerous tumour, but it is not strong enough by itself to control the tumour.

Rosenberg earlier developed a way to remove TIL cells from a patient, multiply them in a test tube and then return the cells to the patient's blood stream.

This procedure has been used in patients with malignant melanoma, a lethal skin cancer, and about half have improved. It is the half who died that led Rosenberg to turn to gene therapy to improve the technique.

Weekend Crossword

Edited by Herb Ettema

Last Week's Cryptograms

- Principal agreement caused cancelled marriage plans.
- Broadway restaurant may use a few potted palms for tropical ambience.
- Listen first to life's crowning music, then each man must sing his own song.
- Figure this out: How come we get cocoa from cacao trees?

CRYPTOGRAMS

1. **LASH BACQ: NLTPAWQM:** "CEIP RT PERT FLY HARDY RD WZ TALK" YMLWKZ GIRPQM: "SAACT BLTF SRCQ PEQ FINCTPMACQ."

—By Ed Huddleston

2. **JBLQBEGL CSLAC BEKN NSDDHSFI YSDDE BAELBL CSEQ JBEH QAK YBYYBN, IJAECFN.**

—By Earl Ireland

3. **VORTC CTCILMGSZW CNQC, FVICZMQ VIC QSAFLN ZRM RONSWCE MR AVBC MGCSI BSEQ GVFFL.**

—By Gordon Miller

4. **VHU UNSOLVED NIX VS APHIY XSPIDESV: AFLBX IYH DSS NIYO.**

—By Norton Rhoades

SOLUTIONS OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE

B.C.

MY PANTHOSE SPLIT.

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WHERE ARE THEY?

BEATS ME ... WHEN I OPENED THE BOX THEY RAN SCREAMING FROM MY CAVES!

## 'War and Peace' tests Seattle Opera

By Tim Klass

The Associated Press

**SEATTLE** (AP) — The producers of "War and Peace," an opera based on Tolstoy's epic novel of five families during the Russian victory over Napoleon in 1812, have added the harmony of glassnost.

Even the final scene was redesigned for the 2.1-million-dollar production of Sergei Prokofiev's 1942 opera, the highlight of a series of Soviet-American performing arts ventures in Seattle in conjunction with the goodwill games this summer.

Stage director Francesca Zambello said initial plans called for the victorious Gen. Kutuzov to arrive in a tank as soldiers and peasants wave red flags, reflecting the Soviet triumph over the Nazis more than a century later.

"When the Berlin Wall came down, that's when we decided, 'we're going to have to change this,'" she said.

Instead, Kutuzov walks onstage "as more of a partisan, a sort of man of the people," and red army trappings have been dropped in favour of "a broad stroke about people being freed from oppression," she said.

With nearly three dozen singers in 69 roles, an 80-member chorus, more than 100 supernumeraries and 80 orchestra players, "War and Peace" is the biggest project yet for the Seattle Opera, which gained international prominence with annual performances of Richard Wagner's Ring Cycle.

"It's amazingly cast," said soprano Sheri Greenawald,

who sings Natasha. "It's like Francesca was saying yesterday, 'the people are who they are cast'."

Singing opposite her as Prince Andrei is Vladimir Chernov, a Kirov opera baritone who recently signed contracts to perform and record next spring with the Metropolitan Opera in New York.

"Seattle has gathered together fantastic musicians and singers," Chernov said. "One more time it demonstrates that music has no nationality."

To demonstrate further, Chernov sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" and John Patrick, Napoleon in the opera, sang the Soviet national anthem for about 65,000 people before a fourth of July fireworks show.

Other principals include tenor Nicholai Ohotnikov and basses Alexander Morozov and Miroslav Romanchuk, all Soviets, and U.S. sopranos Victoria Vergara and Sheila Nadler. Mezzo soprano Stelka Zambello and tenors Peter Kazars and James Hoback.

Bolshoi Opera conductor Marin Ermier directed the Seattle Symphony Orchestra for performances July 22, 25, 29 and 31 and Aug. 2 and 4, plus taping sessions for high-definition television.

John Corkin designed the sets, Bruno Scwengi of Austria did the costumes and Vasile Sulich of the Soviet Union is the choreographer.

Lydia Venichenko Barrett, owner of a Russian restaurant, says "War and Peace" has required the most work she has done for the opera in 22 years as a volunteer translator, ranging from

contract negotiations to shopping trips to interviews with Chernov and Ermier. She was their translator for this article.

Ermier, who directed the Bolshoi Opera in "War and Peace" at the Met in 1975 and in a recording for the Soviet Label Melodiya in 1982, said he was impressed with the cast.

"They're very interesting people. They're very well-prepared. Of course, there is some difficulty with the Russian (language), but it will probably not be noticeable to the American audience," he said.

Greenawald, a native of Monticello, Iowa, had no experience with Russian.

Before studying the libretto, she learned the Cyrillic alphabet. She also read most of Tolstoy's novel.

"I must confess, I skipped a few battle scenes," she said.

Chernov said he enjoyed the acoustics of the 3,000-seat opera house, built for the world's fair in 1962. At the Kirov, rebuilt after World War II, he said, "we have to sing very loudly, and we don't even look good when we have to scream to the people."

Zambello said artists from both countries had learned a lot from working together.

"Whenever we do a scene, we discuss everything first," she said. "The Russians, they're not used to that kind of practice. They're used to being told exactly what to do."

After asking for instruction in the early stages, they soon participated freely in the give-and-take, she said. "I have watched them open like flowers. They're blooming, really.

It's very exciting."

Ohotnikov, singing Kutuzov, is the only cast member with previous experience in "War and Peace." He was surprised when she suggested he portray the czarist general as "a Martin Luther King kind of character," but he quickly got on the bandwagon, Zambello said.

Speight Jenkins, general director of the Seattle Opera, said the interpretive style also was different for the Soviets.

"We're treating 'War and Peace' in period but certainly with a large degree of stylization," he said. "The Russians, of course, are 100 per cent realistic, and we're not realistic at all."

Then there is the Russian school of singing — baritones and basses with a very dark, woody timbre. The Italian school, Zambello said, is brighter.

With many performers singing two or three parts, costume colour coding — there are 573 costumes — and other devices are used in addition to projected supertitles to help audiences keep the huge cast of characters straight, Jenkins said.

The work offers "a very virile kind of romanticism that is extremely Russian," Jenkins said.

"It demands great singers, but it is not a great vocal challenge," he said.

"Where 'War and Peace' is an enormous challenge is that it is putting a movie on stage.

It is a director's opera," he explained. "It demands intense musical concentration from just everybody in the cast. It defines ensemble opera."



Promising youngsters are given a hearing at the Schleswig-Holstein Music Festival, held each summer in castles and stately homes, churches and barns in Schleswig-Holstein, the northernmost land of the Federal Republic

of Germany, and starring leading international conductors and soloists. The youngest performers at Emkendorf were violinist Cemon Kim, 10, left, cellist Maximilian Hofert, 11, and pianist Henning Rude, 11

## Hymn to freedom hails the end of German national division

KIEL — When Hamburg

pianist Justus Frantz launched the Schleswig-Holstein Festival in 1985 hardly anyone expected it might be here to stay. His idea of holding concerts in stately homes, old barns, cathedrals and the open air was too far out of step with established festival opinion. But Leonard Bernstein, Sergiu Celibidache and Mstislav Rostropovich are three of the stars in this year's fifth festival season.

As usual there were differences of opinion between the festival's self-willed general manager and Schleswig-Holstein Premier Björn Engholm, who was evidently not quick enough off the mark, as Professor Frantz saw it, in lending generous support to

the idea of extending the festival to neighbouring Mecklenburg in the GDR. Herr Engholm was late in appreciating that this opening to the east would be a fitting special keynote of the 1990 festival, held in a year in which borders have fallen and of which German unity is the highlight.

The inaugural concert in Lübeck Cathedral, where Günter Wand and the NDR Symphony Orchestra played the Hymn to Freedom from Beethoven's third *Leonore* Overture, reflected the excitement caused by the promising new ties between north German länder in east and west. A further highlight of the concert was Wand's interpretation of Bruckner's Fourth Symphony; the 78-year-old

conductor is an exceptionally good Bruckner interpreter.

Another festival coup was the unusual debut of Sir Georg Solti, head of the Salzburg Festival since the death of Herbert von Karajan. He made a surprise appearance as teacher of the festival's youth orchestra, in which 20 nationalities, especially from the east, were represented. Prompted by a film about Leonard Bernstein and the festival orchestral last year, he guided the youth orchestra on a tour of orchestral music history, from Bach via Mozart to Wagner.

AT the two concerts in Hamburg and Kiel Sir Georg doubled as a pianist and an entertaining master of ceremonies, much to the pleasure

of his audiences. His successors will have difficulty in providing such high-quality pleasure, be they Sinopoli, Seiji Ozawa or, to make the main festival imports from the Soviet Union, Semyon Bychkov or Valeri Gergiev. Gergiev is in charge of the fortnight of guest performances by the Leningrad Kirov Theatre, including Eugene Onegin, Pique Dame and Mazeppa to mark Tchaikovsky's 150th birth anniversary. Tchaikovsky, both his operas and his symphonic works, will be one of the main attractions at this year's Schleswig-Holstein Festival, which will end in late-August with a birthday concert for and with Leonard Bernstein in Kiel's Ostseehalle — DPA.

## Brazilian director finds fame abroad, controversy at home

By Ken Silverstein  
The Associated Press

**SAO PAULO, Brazil** — On a nearly bare set, a group of actors sits mutely. One bicups. Then another, and another, until the theatre sounds like a crowded frog pond on a summer evening.

The scene is part of "Carsten with Filter 2," a theatre piece staged by Brazil's internationally known avant-garde writer and director Gerald Thomas. Performances recently drew packed houses at the Ruth Escobar Theatre here in South America's largest city.

Thomas' work is characterised by the pre-recorded music, minimal dialogue that often seems unconnected to the stage action, stark sets and startling lighting. He has staged works by Kafka, Shakespeare, Bitez and Wagner as well as Beckett.

"My works are not opera, theatre or dance, but they contain all those elements," he said.

Thomas, a native of Rio de Janeiro, brings a blend of European and Latin influences to his productions.

His father was a German Communist who fled Hitler's third reich and his mother was a Welsh psychoanalyst. He spent much of his youth shuttling back and forth between Rio and London.

From 1979 to 1984, Thomas worked at the La Mama Theatre in New York, where he staged a production written by Irish playwright Samuel Beckett.

Since then he has emerged as one of the world's leading avant-garde directors. His "Dry Opera Company" performs regularly in New York, Munich, Vienna, and Brazil.

New York's Village Voice newspaper said Thomas' work "leaves us astonished and trembling with his protagonist."

programme notes for one of his productions. He said he'd be depressed if he got good reviews from the mainstream in any case.

"I must be doing the right thing to get that sort of reaction," he said. "I'm angering the right people and pleasing the right people."

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"My works are not opera, theatre or dance, but they contain all those elements," he said.

Several major newspapers interviewed people who attended last year's opening of "Matogrosso" and found that few understood it was about the destruction of the Amazon.

Thomas insists he is not trying to be obscure. To the contrary, he says — be simply wants to entertain.

"A music expert who listens to a Wagner opera hears what most people don't, but I can still enjoy it without his knowledge," he said. "It's the same with my work — if you understand the references, all the better, but it's pleasurable in any case."

Some critics also accuse him of arrogance. But Thomas, who ranks himself as among the most "idiosyncratic directors in the world," denied the charge.

"I know my work is good

but I don't think that's arrogance. It's self-assurance," he said. "Art is an endless struggle for perfection and I haven't even come one per cent towards it."

Thomas, who is fluent in German, English and Brazil's native Portuguese, said he's a natural target because he is the country's only major avant-garde director.

He rejects criticism that he is a "coloniser," imposing a first world vision on Brazilian theatre.

"I'm a coloniser in reverse," he said. "When I go to Europe I take a very Brazilian vision."

At the same time, Thomas admits he is not completely comfortable in Brazil. He spends most of his time in New York, where he owns an apartment.

Thomas' views about his native land's theatre, which he calls "vulgar and commercialised," also have won him enemies here.

Despite his well-publicised battles with the critics, Thomas' productions almost always sell out, largely due to his cult-like following among students, intellectuals and artists.

"I'm very proud of my success here," he said. "I had to fight my way in and it gives me a pleasant sense of revenge."

Thomas said his success is proof the audience wants to be challenged.

"I can be criticised, but my work packs them in," he said. "If I were alienating people, they wouldn't come back."

## Mexico City's Metropolitan Cathedral sinking

By Laura Castaneda

The Associated Press

**MEXICO CITY** — A torrential rain came right through the roof of the Metropolitan Cathedral during a news conference last year on preserving it and Mexico's other historical treasures.

"We had to leave the table because we were getting wet," said Efrain Castro Morales, cultural secretary of Puebla State. "It was a big scandal."

A subsequent study found the leaky roof to be a minor problem compared with others that might cause North

America's oldest cathedral to

collapse in 30 years unless major repairs were made.

Sergio Zaldivar Guerra, an architect who conducted the study for the secretary of urban and ecological development, said Metropolitan Cathedral has been sinking since construction began in 1573.

The cathedral houses an impressive collection of religious paintings, sculptures and altarpieces. It has four identical domes, five altars and 14 chapels with baroque and neoclassical touches, but structurally, everything is

askew.

Outside, the buckling earth has broken the concrete of the plaza, forming waves around the cathedral. Windows and doorframes tilt to left or right.

Repaired cracks scar the walls. Metal patches and clamps mark and measure newer fissures that zig-zag around the building.

Inside, thick crevices — one about 20 kilometres long — run along the marble floors and up the columns. Scaffolding blocks off areas where workers are repairing damaged domes. The ceiling is dotted with water stains.

Most of Mexico city is sinking because it is built on the swampy beds of Lake Texcoco, over the ruins of Tenochtitlan, the Aztec capital.

The spongy subsoil's instability has damaged several important buildings, including the adjacent National Palace, the Palace of the Fine Arts and the Basilica of the Virgin of Guadalupe.

Zaldivar said the problems in the other structures were not as severe because the buildings were smaller and lighter than the cathedral, which weighs an estimated 130,000 tonnes.

Thomas once even put a string of nasty reviews on the

## AIDS rapidly spreading in Asia and Pacific

CANBERRA (R) — AIDS is rapidly spreading in Asia and the Pacific and could become as prevalent among high risk groups such as prostitutes and drug addicts as it is in sub-Saharan Africa, a regional conference was told on Sunday.

"AIDS is no longer knocking on the door of Asia. It has now entered and is here to stay," said Michael Merson, Director of the World Health Organisation's (WHO) global programme to fight acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

But he said WHO projections that by the year 2000 one to 1.5 million people in the region would be infected with the HIV virus, which causes the disease, now appeared conservative.

"We estimate now that already half a million (cases) have occurred in Asia and the western Pacific," he told the 600 delegates at the three-day conference.

Merson said there had been a big rise in AIDS and HIV cases among high risk groups such as prostitutes and intravenous drug users, particularly in Thailand.

"It's possible that the incidence in those high risk areas

(in Asia and the Pacific) could go the way of sub-Saharan Africa," where about one in 40 adult men and women was infected with the HIV virus.

WHO estimates that Asia and the western Pacific have only about one per cent of the world's total reported cases of fully developed AIDS.

Figures released at the conference show 2,498 people with AIDS in Asia and the western Pacific — 1,927 of them in Australia where 1,000 have died since the first case in 1983.

New Zealand has 207 AIDS cases, Japan 193 and Hong Kong 37.

Reported HIV cases in the region are 15,636, Australia accounting for 12,650, largely because of its more developed system of checking and reporting cases.

WHO estimates the world total of adults with AIDS and HIV is about three to four times the number reported and is close to 700,000 for AIDS and eight million for HIV.

The conference includes delegates from China and Vietnam and islands states of the western Pacific.



AIDS could become as prevalent among high risk groups such as drug addicts

## Cautious optimism about oral contraceptive for men

By Annette Tuffs  
Die Welt

WHAT is easier to prevent: an ovum maturing once a month or millions of sperm cells being created every day? At first glance the male contraceptive pill would appear to be the much tougher proposition.

Yet experts at the third International Contraception Symposium in Heidelberg sounded a note of cautious optimism. They felt some of the many scientific approaches might lead to safe oral contraception — the Pill — for men.

They were less confident that anything might come of the possibility. There is no lobby to back the idea of oral contraception for the male.

Research facilities are rare, doctors, research scientists and pharmaceuticals manufacturers show little or no interest.

The idea is backed almost exclusively by the World Health Organisation in Geneva, which notes that contraception is mainly a problem with which the developing

countries will have to deal. The Third World seems likely to account for roughly 95 per cent of global population growth in the decades ahead and, at the latest U.N. demographic report put it, stemming this tide must surely be in the interest of countries everywhere.

The WHO's contraception programme has an annual budget of \$20m, a representative of the organisation told the Heidelberg symposium, and about \$1.7m is invested in research projects to develop a male contraceptive pill.

The WHO feels that in some societies where joint family planning is considered important, such as in China, an oral contraceptive for the male might gain acceptance.

The quest for a suitable product has been backed since 1972, and a number of promising approaches have failed to live up to their initial promise.

The WHO has written off a cotton-seed extract that was hailed as a Chinese miracle drug. It does indeed guarantee sterility by ensuring that sperm cells do not mature, but the process is not always re-

versible and toxic side-effects can occur.

Greater store is set by hor-

mon treatment corresponding to the composition of the female contraceptive pill. The idea is based on findings that anabolic steroids, which contain the sex hormone testosterone, make athletes sterile.

They interrupt a complicated process. The diencephalon, or middle brain, is instructed to stop producing FSH (follicle-stimulating) and LH (luteinising) hormones. When these hormones are no longer secreted the body's output of testosterone is brought to a halt in the testicles and spermatozoa can no longer mature.

The testosterone that is administered in the steroid treatment ensures that libido, potency and muscle mass are unimpaired.

Professor Eberhard Nieschlag of Münster University department of reproductive medicine said two thirds of 140 men who were given a weekly hormone jab were found to lack sperm cells in their semen emission.

The number of sperm cells in the emission of the remain-

ing third was found to have declined markedly, but not to an extent that might be equated with sterility.

Treatment was occasionally found to have side-effects such as weight gain and breast development.

Vasocclusion might prove a satisfactory alternative technique. The term denotes a temporary blockade of the spermatic duct along which spermatozoa are transported from the testicles to the urinary passage.

Its permanent counterpart, vasectomy, is the technique customarily used to ensure male sterility. It is not irreversible but it cannot always be reversed.

Two alternatives were outlined in Heidelberg. The WHO is currently backing a survey of the efficacy of a plastic plug inserted into the spermatic duct.

An American expert described to the symposium a technique using a twin plug that is inserted into the spermatic duct.

Both methods appear to ensure sterility without serious side-effects, and both would seem to be entirely reversible.

A total ban on night flights is the only way to prevent many people falling ill, says a doctor who specialises in the field of noise and stress. Rudi Kanamüller reports for the Süddeutsche Zeitung.

A good night's sleep is wishful thinking for the 40 men and women who spend the night by rota at a Berlin sleep laboratory. In a scientific experiment they voluntarily subject themselves for several weeks to what, at times, is an infernal noise.

The noise they hear is made by neither people nor traffic. They are played tape recordings of jet engines roaring, whining or booming at various noise levels.

The aim of the experimental is to make a scientific probe of the influence of aircraft noise on people as they sleep, and the 40 Berlin volunteers are doing pioneering work.

Never before have scientific experiments been carried out in a German sleep laboratory to find out whether and, above all, how aircraft noise affects the human body and people's health.

Regardless of tests and results the spokesman for Physicians for Preventive Environmental Protection, Munich paediatrician Karl-Hermann Bartels, and colleagues in the Freising and Erding areas are convinced that aircraft noise at night makes people ill.

He is not alone in holding this view. In personal letters

to leading politicians in the Federal Republic the doctors have offered their specialised medical knowledge as an aid to decision-making."

Where else, he asks, are over 300 fellow-doctors, most of them conservative in outlook, prepared to make an offer of this kind?

When Dr. Bartels refers to imminent noise terror he has in mind first and foremost the new Munich airport under construction near Neufahrn, which is where he lives.

The new airport is scheduled to be taken into service in March 1992, and even Bavarian Administrative Court judges have referred to the "noise shock" to which residents will be subjected.

The human body, Dr. Bartels says, does not grow accustomed to noise. It can lead to cardiac and circulatory conditions and to psychosomatic upsets.

Politicians are well aware this is the case, he says, yet they are doing nothing about it. "Those who say nothing are guilty of causing bodily harm by negligence."

The only possible solution, as he sees it, is a total ban on night flights at all German airports.

Daytime aircraft noise im-

poses a heavy burden on the human body. If it is joined by aircraft noise at night the body will stand no chance whatever of recovering.

Dieter Gottlob of the Federal Environmental Protection Agency, Berlin, last year told a Frankfurt Airport commission of inquiry aircraft noise was one of the main causes of noise pollution in the Federal Republic of Germany.

In 1977 a mere 17 per cent of Germans questioned felt civilian and military aircraft noise was the most annoying source of unwelcome decibels. By 1988 the figure had steadily increased to 42 per cent.

Stress research findings, he said, indicated that this noise burden was a health factor. The degree of its effect mainly depended on peak noise levels and frequency.

Aircraft noise could disturb sleep even at low noise levels, and nothing definite was yet known about the longterm effects on continuous sleep upsets.

But the possibility that certain complaints were caused and intensified by nocturnal noise could definitely not be ruled out. From the next winter schedule the Hamburg au-

thorities plan to impose even more stringent restrictions on night flying at Hamburg Airport.

Noisy take-offs are already banned between 11 p.m. and 6 a.m. From Oct. 28 this ban will apply from 10 p.m. till 7 a.m.

The Hamburg Senate says it is planning to extend this ban to landings. Bavarian judges ruled last year that between 30 and 50 flight movements per night were to be permitted at the new Munich airport between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m.

The Physicians for Preventive Environmental Protection have seized the initiative and printed several hundred pink posters they plan to have on show at all surgeries and pharmacies in the Freising and Erding areas.

They claim by this move to be taking Bonn Labour Minister Norbert Blüm at his word. He is said to be constantly calling for more preventive medicine, and as aircraft noise at night makes people ill, a ban on night flying is preventive medicine.

The Munich State Chancellery has written to tell the concerned physicians that Bavarian Premier Max Streibl is naturally appreciative of the alarm felt by people affected that their night's rest might be in jeopardy.

But a general ban on night flights is out of the question

## Antibodies make certain heart attack diagnosis possible

Millions die every year from heart attacks, and the mortality rate in the first year after cardiac infarction is approximately 50 per cent. Yet, in many cases it is not that easy to diagnose with certainty this form of cardiovascular failure and to distinguish it from, for example, forms of angina pectoris which show similar symptoms but require different therapy. Now, doctors of nuclear medicine at the University of Frankfurt have made an essential contribution in making a novel method ready for application. This method makes it possible to visually represent the infarction with great precision.

In scintiscanning, a rotating digital camera — an emissions computer tomograph — is used which records the gamma rays being produced in certain areas of the body. The sources of these rays are radioactive substances, known to be taken up, incorporated and stored specifically by the organ to be examined. In the meantime, scintiscanning has achieved such a high sensitivity level that, as a rule, doctors can work with a minimal, safe dosage of radiation.

This capability is also taken advantage of in this new cardiac infarction diagnosis method. An infarction occurs when a coronary artery or one of its lateral branches no longer supplies the cardiac muscle with sufficient blood due to contraction or stoppage. This then leads to the damaging of certain cardiac muscle cells, causing "cell decline"; the cell membrane tears open, spilling the contents of the cell.

With the discovery of the monoclonal antibodies, completely new areas of application have been opened up to scintiscanning. Antibodies are a very special class of proteins, which are formed by special cells belonging to the immune system. They serve to identify foreign proteins, protein combinations such as disease agents, and protein frag-

ments. This is done on the basis of the lock and key method: One end of their molecular chain is structured so that it fits exactly to the corresponding atom combination of the foreign body. The antibody attaches itself to this structure and to distinguish it from, for example, forms of angina pectoris which show similar symptoms but require different therapy. Now, doctors of nuclear medicine at the University of Frankfurt have made an essential contribution in making a novel method ready for application. This method makes it possible to visually represent the infarction with great precision.

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These antibodies are injected intravenously into the patient for whom infarction is suspected. If the cells of the cardiac muscle have already declined and there is dead tissue, it takes 16 to 48 hours before the antibodies can bind themselves to the myosin molecules, which have already escaped from the dead cardiac cells but are still in their proximity. Using a digital large-field camera, the gamma rays being emitted by the decaying iodium atoms can be measured and photographs obtained, which show in very precise fashion the location of the supposed infarction and its extent.

If one is working with an emissions computer tomograph, which makes a series of photographs of selected planes from the part of the body being examined, the infarction can even be depicted three-dimensionally. Serial examinations with patients

who had suffered infarction or certain forms of angina pectoris or who suffered from vague heart pains, have led to excellent results. Today, one may assume that antimony scintiscanning can, on the one hand, recognise non-infarction with almost absolute certainty and, on the other hand, is capable of determining the extent of an infarction very precisely.

S

imilar success has been achieved when applying this method to the recognition of rejection reactions during heart transplants. In spite of the most modern medicine for suppressing this immune reaction, more than 90 per cent of all transplant recipients suffer from at least one organ rejection reaction. Early recognition of this reaction is a matter of life and death.

Due to the fact that symptoms of such rejection are often of an uncharacteristic nature and cannot always be clearly diagnosed with the standard laboratory methods, regular biopsies routinely are carried out; tiny tissue samples are taken from the cardiac muscle using a catheter. This very elaborate procedure, which also takes a toll on the patient, could be replaced to a great extent by antimony scintiscanning.

This is because rejection reactions also destroy cardiac muscle cells and thus release myosin — the experience collected up to now has clearly confirmed the suitability of this method — The German Research Service.

## Explosion of knowledge about how the body's immune system works

JUST how does the body's immune system, its defences against germs and foreign bodies, distinguish between its own, healthy cells and the properties of malign and alien cells?

How does the immune system identify substances it has not previously come across as intruders?

And how do the body's defences succeed in attacking and destroying undesirable substances while, as a general rule, sparing its own?

These are questions considered by immunology, the study of immune systems, a discipline dating back a century to when Berlin chemist Paul Ehrlich discovered substances in the blood he called antibodies.

We owe to immunology an abundance of vaccines, effective treatments for complaints of all kinds and the high survival rate of transplanted organs.

Yet immunology has only recently, with the aid of molecular biology and genetic engineering, succeeded in answering some of the fundamental questions posed by the immune system and how it works.

Research findings are now following each other in swift succession. There has been an explosion of scientific knowledge. It was partly reflected at the Seventh International Immunology Congress, held at the International Congress Centre in Berlin.

The congress, attended by over 7,000 specialists from 65 countries, included over 3,500 lectures and workshops.

Arguably the most striking feature of the immune system is that, like the brain, it is capable of learning until a late age, say about 50.

It does so in two ways, Professor Peter Krammer of the Heidelberg cancer research centre and Harald von Boehmer of the Basle immunology institute told the congress.

The Munich State Chancellery has written to tell the concerned physicians that Bavarian Premier Max Streibl is naturally appreciative of the alarm felt by people affected that their night's rest might be in jeopardy.

But a general ban on night flights is out of the question

stood as though the end-products consisted of parts taken from three building block kits.

In this way, by combining a mere handful of genes, the immune system is able to devise a virtually unlimited number of permutations.

In respect of this kind of genetic learning the immune system enjoys a special status among biological systems, said Professor David Baltimore of Boston, Massachusetts.

Nowhere else are genes capable of rearranging themselves as required in later life.

A better understanding of the ways in which the immune system learns its lessons opens up opportunities of devising practical, medical uses, many of which were dealt with at the Berlin congress.

Lymphocytes in the thymus that succeed, as antibodies, in developing the characteristics of an antigen designed to attack the body's own cells are regarded as its own; others that find their way into the body later or are otherwise produced are classified as alien and in need of being eliminated.

These are questions considered by immunology, the study of immune systems, a discipline dating back a century to when Berlin chemist Paul Ehrlich discovered substances in the blood he called antibodies.

Exceptions occur when the balance of the body's immune system is disturbed. Thymus checks evidently fail to function, with the result that defender cells attack organs and cells that are the body's own.

This process, Professor Hugh McDevitt of Stanford, California, told the congress, seems to be triggered in cases of juvenile diabetes.

The second way in which the immune system learns as it goes along is connected with the shape that immune cells take in order to fight antigens.

There are billions of antigens in us and in our surroundings. They can only be kept at bay if an antibody fits the antigen like a key fits a lock.

The composition of defender cells is, like that of all body substances, controlled by genetic material.

So immunologists assumed there must be billions of genes to counteract all the antigens that encounter in the course of a lifetime.

The adjuvants could, for instance, be the AIDS virus or its antigens. A vaccine for treating HIV might be developed as a result.

Professor Moss and his associates first carried out experiments in which immune-stimulating substances were grafted onto the vaccine virus. To their surprise the mice were soon capable of

## Queen Alia Fund and the need to serve

By Khalid Belbar  
Special to the Jordan Times

**AMMAN** — Social welfare work in Jordan over the years and at various levels throughout the country has been commendable and praiseworthy because it stemmed from the pervading national ethos of wanting to be involved and to be committed. Yet, it was fragmentary and restricted, and lacked cohesion, support and sense of direction.

In 1977, the Queen Alia Jordan Social Welfare Fund, whose chairperson is HRH Princess Basma Bint Talal, was established by royal decree. Its creation was not intended as the establishment of another welfare society; it was set up expressly to analyse and find ways and means to solve the problems that beset the first welfare societies as well as to raise the quality of social welfare and the volume of services offered, particularly to meet increasing needs of the people in rural and nomadic areas. And in the words of Her Royal Highness: "We also aim setting up basic work rules and promoting coordination among organisations engaged in social work, to help avoid difficulties that could prevent them from achieving their aim of developing local societies and help them flourish. With these objectives, Her Royal Highness adds, the fund set to work as a pioneer in social development programmes carried out in the context of comprehensive national development."

As a corollary, the fund defined a number of principles that govern its activities and programmes:

The benefits of development and the right of all people, and public and private institutions are duty-bound to ensure their fair distribution in society. Like development in general, social development should comprise a comprehensive package, particularly regarding basic social services.

Social work aims at genuine involvement of people in economic development, in order to improve their standard of living.

Increased community participation in social development is essential, since the government alone cannot meet all the needs of the people.

Preventive programmes receive priority.

In view of the above, the fund adopted the following aims:

To participate in the efforts of public and private welfare organisations, within the framework of economic and social development plans.

To help preserve Jordan's national heritage by emphasising positive values and traditions.

To promote, organise and deepen community participation in social development efforts.

To improve the standard of living of the less fortunate, either by teaching them new skills or by helping them to master their profession or craft.

To strengthen family ties by making family members more aware of their role within



"The fund set to work as a pioneer in social development programmes carried out in the context of comprehensive national development" — Princess Basma.

society and within their family, which is the nucleus of society.

To make parents more aware of the importance of their role in raising healthy children and of the need to educate their children.

To provide data and information on all aspects of social work to all those concerned with social welfare, both in Jordan and in the Arab World.

To participate in implementing a well-defined population policy in conformity with the present economic and social situation and in anticipation of Jordan's future needs.

The fund, which is now in its thirteenth year of operation, has made great strides in the various realms of social service. Of particular importance was the development of the social service centre which met with great success. To the extent that voluntary social work was perceived as suffering from weak structural elements and lacking the means necessary to translate aims into reality, let alone the availability of suitable buildings in which to carry out programmes, the concept of the social service centre emerged to fill a great vacuum. Setting up such centres has made people aware of the seriousness of the project and of the importance of the activities and services provided. The centres have played an influential role in the community; they support the work of local charitable societies and serve as stations from which their activities can be launched.

Twenty four centres, some of them with supporting branches, are already in operation throughout the major cities of the Kingdom and 26 more are in the process of being set up. The centres provide services to two main groups:

Children from nursery-and-kindergarten-age to age 14: During the first two stages, emphasis is placed on bringing out the child's talents and transmitting his energies into useful channels, as well as preparing him for the elementary education level. During the third stage, the centre helps by following up the Ministry of Education syllabus.

Women: Women's welfare,

rehabilitation and vocational training programmes aim at enabling women to become part of the comprehensive development process, by enabling them to play an effective role in society.

In the light of the foregoing, it became increasingly evident that the areas of pre-school education and children's clubs will figure prominently in the fund's strategic planning and deliberation. Pre-school education is seen as essential prelude to the on-going development of the child, particularly in the early and formative stages.

Education in Jordan, notwithstanding the country's limited resources, has invariably received the attention it truly deserves. His Majesty King Hussein has repeatedly declared that the Jordanian citizen is Jordan's most valuable resource, and therefore the nation's energies to the extent possible are being directed towards reinforcing this important phenomenon.

Pre-school education is not something new in Jordan because families who could afford it avail themselves of the opportunities presented through the private sector. However, inasmuch as 50 per cent of the population of Jordan fall below the age 15, it is all too obvious that a very small number could receive the benefit of instruction at such an early age. To this end, the fund has taken it upon itself to broaden the scope of pre-school education and to help overcome the national disparity by redressing the bias traditionally in favour of the higher classes.

Jordan has always been a country of opportunity and challenge. And because of the challenges that have beset the country but never daunted the spirit of the nation, Jordanian from all walks of life are always eager to provide them with the essentials of a good education to prepare them to meet the uncertainties of the future and to forge ahead.

Pre-school education is not mandated by law here or anywhere in the world, yet the fund sees the need to fill in the gap in order to bring up a generation of educated and healthy children who will assume their rightful role in building a happy family and a better society.

The work of the fund has been widely recognised and acclaimed. U.N. specialised agencies, such as UNICEF, and the Save the Children Fund, to mention only a couple, have offered support and assistance. The fund and UNICEF see eye-to-eye on major issues and work together in full and close cooperation.

The need is duly cognisant of the need to respond to local requirements and sensitivities and to this end seeks the recruitment of workers in health, in community development, and in education at the grassroot level. For this purpose, the Zein El Sharaf compound is being established and will comprise three major institutions:

One for the training of grassroots community development workers.

Another of the training of kindergarten teachers and educating mothers.

And the third for the training of trainers to train local people in the skills needed for their development.

While pre-school education caters for children between ages 3.8 and 5.8, children and youth clubs provide amenities as well as instruction to children between the ages of seven and fourteen in individual pursuits compatible with one's own predilections. The social service centres which now exist in the different regions of Jordan also try to encourage young boys and girls in the school age to come to the clubs established for them to complement their academic education with such skills and entertainment as many and involvement in the development of their local communities. Those clubs show promise of expansion so that eventually the schools in the local communities will become in addition to being academic institutions also institutions for the physical development of the children through the kind of education that will make them aware of the social, economic, agricultural, and health and environmental problems of their local communities.

Beyond the morals of the social service centres which provide a model as well as a yardstick, the fund presupposes the cooperation, participation and support by the local communities. The principle of pmb quo is applied whereby mutual involvement leads to mutual commitment. A classic example is one where local interests provide the building, the salaries for the teachers and defray the cost of water, electricity and the school bus. In return, the fund provides equipment and material, supervision, training courses for teachers and in some cases maintenance of the buildings. On the other hand, the parents are called upon to pay nominal fees on behalf of their children which procedure instills in them a sense of seriousness and commitment.

## Babies' lives could be saved with care

WASHINGTON — The lives of 10,000 babies could be saved each year and another 100,000 could be spared a lifetime of disability if the United States applies the medical skill it already has, a draft report to the president says.

The report says, "Applications can be lengthy (they average 14 pages) and require more verification than a tax return."

Copies of the draft report by the White House task force on infant mortality have been leaked by those who complain that the administration of President George Bush has shelved the study.

Sixty per cent of the babies who die before their first birthday weighed less than 2.5 kilograms at birth, the report said.

Another common characteristic is they come from poor families. Other contributing reasons include maternal alcohol and drug abuse, poor diet, and smoking.

"By applying the knowledge it

already has this country can prevent an additional 10,000 infant deaths and an estimated 100,000 disabling conditions in the new-

born," the report said.

Some 40,000 infants die annually in the United States and another 40,000 are handicapped by mental retardation or physical problems, the report said.

Slightly fewer than 4 million babies are born in the United States every year.

In 1987 the U.S. infant mortality rate was 10.1 deaths per 1,000 live births, a rate bettered by 21 other industrial countries and twice the rate in Japan and Scandinavia. For blacks the rate was 17.9 deaths and for whites it was 8.6 deaths.

### THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY SCHOOL THE BRITISH CURRICULUM SCHOOL IN AMMAN

is now open for registrations for the September Term 1990

#### AGE RANGE:

Boys and Girls aged 3 years to 14 years. This includes a Nursery class where the children follow a carefully thought out and planned curriculum which will give them the basic skills and concepts necessary to begin formal schooling the following year.

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## Gomez, Agassi reach 3rd round at ATP Tennis Championships

CINCINNATI, Ohio (Agencies) — French Open champion Andres Gomez of Ecuador recovered from a second set lapse in time to post at 6-3, 7-6 victory over American Dan Goldie and advance to the third round of the \$1.3 million ATP Tennis Championships.

Second seed Andre Agassi, who lost the French Open final to Gomez, also advanced with a routine 6-4, 6-3 win over fellow American Richey Renberg in Tuesday night's final match.

The fourth-ranked Agassi did not allow Renberg to reach a single break point in the 65-minute match, while breaking Renberg once in the first set and twice in the second.

The top eight seeds all received byes into the second round.

Gomez, seeded third, admitted that he was still riding such a high from his Roland Garros triumph that at times he had trouble concentrating on tennis.

"Maybe I'm too relaxed," admitted the 30-year-old clay court specialist now ranked fifth in the world. "I feel I left a lot there (in Paris) and I need time to get back to where I was."

Gomez cruised through the first set, but his mind wandered and his tennis faltered in the second as the 63rd-ranked Goldie raced out to a 5-2 lead.

Gomez regained his concentration and pulled his game together in time to stave off a third set by winning four of the next five games to force a tiebreak.

Afterward Gomez reflected on the benefits of his status as a national hero in Ecuador since winning a Grand Slam title.

"I don't even have to have a

driver's licence to drive there," beamed Gomez. "I had one, but it expired and I never renewed it."

In first round play, 10th-seed Pete Sampras overcame a stiff challenge from fellow American David Fate 7-6, 6-4, but 14th-seed American Tim Mayotte and 16th-seed Peter Korda of Czechoslovakia suffered three-set losses.

Australian Darren Cahill took out the 23rd-ranked Mayotte 1-6, 6-4, 7-5 and South African qualifier Marco Orndrukska upset Korda 6-3, 4-6, 7-5.

Wilander trying to rekindle spark

Meanwhile Mats Wilander says he's trying to rekindle the inner desire that helped him dominate past ATP Championship tournaments.

The Swede is also trying to return to form after his four-month layoff from tennis earlier this year. He showed some of his old spark Monday night, pulling out a 6-4, 3-6, 6-3 victory over Canadian Grant Connell to advance in the ATP tournament, which continues through Sunday.

"I don't think I'm anymore close to playing 100 per cent, but it feels good," said Wilander, a four-time ATP championship winner who was fallen to a no. 42 ATP computer ranking, his worst since early 1982. "If I can win a few matches, I can get a bit of confidence. I don't feel I'm in a slump anymore. I'm trying to get out of it."

Last year, he failed to win a tournament for the first time since 1982 and he moved out of the top 10 for the first time in his eight-year pro career.

Wilander recovered somewhat early in 1990. He reached the

semifinals of a tournament in Sydney, Australia, and then reached the semifinals of the Australian Open — which he won in 1988 — only to lose, 6-1, 6-2, to fellow Swede Stefan Edberg.

But he had a mediocre Davis Cup performance in February and a first-round loss to Sweden's Stefan Edberg.

Edberg twisted the ankle in the second set of his Los Angeles match with Michael Chang. Edberg completed the match, winning in three sets.

McEnroe to play in Australian Open

MELBOURNE, Australia (R) — John McEnroe will return to the scene of one of the most controversial moments of his career to play in the Australian Open Tennis Championships next year.

McEnroe, who was disqualified from this year's open for swearing at tournament officials, was the first of several undecided players to confirm they would be coming, tournament organisers said Wednesday.

The three-times Wimbledon champion was dismissed during his fourth round match with Sweden's Mikael Pernfors after breaking the game's code of conduct three times.

"He's aware that when he returns to Australia... he will be asked about last year's event," tournament director Colin Studd said. "McEnroe loves Australia and the welcome he receives here."

The Australian Open is the first Grand Slam tournament of the year and runs from Jan. 14-27.

Reigning men's champion Ivan Lendl has already confirmed he will return to defend his title, along with Wimbledon champion Stefan Edberg and the man he beat in that final, Boris Becker.

The Swede twisted his left ankle in Sunday's final of a tournament in Los Angeles and was diagnosed Monday as having a

struggle.

"It's hard work to come back," he said. "And you can't expect yourself to go out there and be concentrating every point. For the past five months, my attention span has been about a minute. To concentrate for two hours, forget it."

Wilander's opponent Monday was impressed, nonetheless.

"We dug it out," Connell said.

"He hung in there and won on experience. I'm sure he wasn't completely happy with how he played, either."

Stefan Edberg, the top seed in the Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP) Championships, is suffering from a twisted ankle but should be able to play in his scheduled ATP match, a trainer said.

The Swede twisted his left ankle in Sunday's final of a tournament in Los Angeles and was diagnosed Monday as having a

struggle.

"With Steffi being here it's a special occasion."

### Basketball teams ready for world championships

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP) — Greek officials would not comment on why star guard Nick Galis did not join his team to play alongside former North Carolina state centre Panagiotis Fasoulas against the United States in the qualifying round of the world championships Tuesday.

Galis, a former player at Seton Hall, is reportedly one of the highest-paid players in Europe.

Now the United States should have little problem with group play. The other teams it faces are South Korea, with no player taller than 6-foot-6 (2 metres), and Spain, a team devastated by injuries and coming off a last-place finish in the Goodwill Games in Seattle.

For the World Championships, Yugoslavia, already one of the favourite, added Drazen Petrovic of the Portland Trail Blazers and Vlade Divac of the Los Angeles Lakers, giving its roster five players with NBA connections and eight from the team which won the silver medal at Seoul.

The Soviet Union, the bronze medallist at the Goodwill Games, added Alexander Volkov of the Atlanta Hawks and two other players from the 1988 Olympics to the roster from the Goodwill Games, which already included Seoul veteran Valeri Tikhonenko.

### Moorhouse plans to beat own record at Rome swimming event

ROME (R) — Britain's Adrian Moorhouse is planning an attack on his own world 100 metres breaststroke record at the European Open Cup international swimming event in Rome starting Saturday.

Moorhouse, Olympic champion in Seoul in 1988, set the record of one minute 1.49 seconds at the European Championships in Bonn a year ago and has twice equalled the mark.

He said he wanted to keep on improving the time and will concentrate on the event, scheduled for Friday, avoiding the 20 metres.

Local star Giorgio Lambert, who also set his world 200 metres freestyle record in Bonn last August, looked in good form during

last week's Italian national championships, but said he was gearing his training for the World Championships in Perth, Australia in January.

The meeting brings together swimmers from 39 countries though the United States, one of the strongest swimming nations, will be sending a second-string team.

At their national championships in Austin, Texas last year, the Americans picked one team for the World Championships and another to come to Rome.

But they will still have a dozen winners from Austin, including Eric Namesnik, who beat Olympic silver medalist Dave Whar-

ton in the 400 metres individual medley in a U.S. record time for four minutes 15.57 seconds, less than a second outside Hungarian Tamás Darnyi's world best.

East Germany, their women dominant at world level for two decades, are now in dire financial straits and may merge teams with West Germany in time for Perth.

Their reduced, 17-strong team had to travel to Rome by bus, so meagre are the resources of their federation since the fall of Communist rule.

Rome is also hoping to stage the 1994 World Championships and this week's event at the national swimming centre will be something of a showcase.

## Burrell equals year's fastest 100 metres

SESTRIERE, Italy (R) — Leroy Burrell, benefitting from a vegetarian diet which has reduced his weight by 10 pounds (4.5 kilograms), equalled the year's fastest 100 metres time at an international athletics meeting Wednesday.

The 23-year-old American, conqueror of Olympic champion Carl Lewis at the Goodwill Games, clocked 9.96 seconds to equal his own year's best mark set in Lille, France in June.

A following wind of 1.2 metres a second and the thin air at this picturesque Italian Alpine resort 2,000 metres above sea level, clearly helped Burrell.

Both men clocked 13.12

seconds but the Olympic silver

medalist and Commonwealth

champion was given the race after

judges consulted a photo.

Twice Olympic champion and

world record holder Roger King-

dom of the United States finished

a well-beaten third after crashing into several barriers.

Johnson, who ran a poor curve,

said: "I didn't do what I was

supposed to do. I would have

liked to get it (the world record)

today."

Jamaican Merlene Ottey, who

said earlier this year she believed

she could break the world

women's 200 record here, clocked

21.88, 0.08 outside her own

fastest time of the year and 0.55

off the record.

Ottey, the world's top woman

sprinter over the past two years,

appeared to lose her balance on

the bend before pulling away to

win comfortably.

British Colin Jackson gave his

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Championships a boost when he

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## Soviet Union plans to cushion inflation, unemployment

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union, facing soaring inflation and unemployment as it introduces a market economy, will spend as much as 95 billion rubles (\$164.5 billion) to cushion the impact, a senior official has said.

"Altogether, with pensioners included, about 80 million people will receive aid from the state in connection with the move to a market economy" to give them some chance of landing on their feet," Vladimir Shcherbakov said.

"It was not clear what period the aid would cover, but the Soviet government plans to move the economy onto a market footing within five years."

The total cost of new social programmes included 6.0 billion rubles (\$10.39 billion) to help the unemployed, said Shcherbakov, chairman of the State Com-

mittee for Labour and Social Issues.

"The level of unemployment will depend on the tactics chosen for transition to a market economy. There are several approaches, all connected to the West German overseeing the troubled nation's businesses."

Reiner Gohlike's remarks, published Tuesday in an East German newspaper, are some of the most ominous to date about the country's rapidly deteriorating economic situation.

They coincided with the release of the latest official unemployment figures showing the number of East Germans without jobs soared to 272,017 last month, up from 142,096 in June.

In addition, more than 656,000 of the nation's 8.8 million workers were working short shifts because of the lack of demand for East German products.

Gohlike, former chief of West Germany's huge railroad system, recently became the chief of the board overseeing East German economic reform attempts.

"We think the next stage should be to draw up an official poverty line and minimum living standard and this minimum should be covered by the minimum wage," he said.

On inflation, he said some

### ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

#### U.S. grants Yemen \$14.7 million

SANA'A (R) — The United States will give newly unified Yemen \$14.7 million for a programme to encourage private enterprise, Sana'a radio has said. The money will go on a nine-year project to give technical aid to government institutions and promote free enterprise in industry, agriculture and trade, the radio quoted a U.S. embassy statement as saying. Conservative-ruled North Yemen and Marxist-ruled South Yemen united in May. The new government has said it will liberalise the economy.

#### Nicaragua devalues cordoba again

MANAGUA (AP) — Nicaragua devalued its currency, the cordoba, Tuesday for the 28th time since President Violeta Barrios de Chamorro took office April 25. The official rate of exchange went from 560,000 to 600,000 cordobas to the U.S. dollar, a 6.6 per cent difference. In an attack on the illegal currency trade, police swept through the city early Tuesday arresting dozens of black market dealers. But the traders flooded the legal parallel market, buying the maximum \$500 worth at the new higher exchange rate, hoping to sell them at marked-up rates illegally later. The black market price this week is about 700,000 cordobas to the dollar. The price for a gallon of gasoline rose to 1.2 million cordobas, or \$2 at the official rate. Despite frequent devaluations for the past 19 months, the price had remained at about \$1.85.

#### Texaco to have M.E. base in Dubai

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates (AP) — Multinational oil giant Texaco will set up its regional headquarters in the southern Gulf state of Dubai, the company has announced. "We will be actively seeking petroleum-related business opportunities in our operational area," said Michael Hart, the Middle East president and chief executive officer for Texaco. Texaco's main targets will be the petrochemical industry, oil production and exploration, sales of bunker fuel and lubricants to international marine and aviation companies. The company is looking at a market area from Egypt to Iran and from Syria to Yemen, according to its top official. "Eighteen months ago, we launched a joint venture with the Saudi Arabian government — Star Enterprises — which currently runs a chain of around 11,000 service stations in the southeast of the United States," Hart noted. "That venture has been so successful that it spurred our intention to seek out more business in the Middle East," he said. Texaco Middle East is due to commence their operations later this month from offices in the World Trade Centre.

#### AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Wednesday, August 8, 1990 Central Bank official rates

	Buy	Sell	French franc	125.6	124.3
U.S. dollar	659.0	663.0	Japanese yen (for 100)	234.4	241.4
Pound Sterling	1231.5	1240.9	Dutch guilder	367.7	369.7
Deutschmark	414.3	416.6	Swiss franc	112.8	115.5
Swiss franc	493.3	496.3	Italian lira (for 100)	56.7	57.0
			Belgian franc (for 10)	202.3	203.5

#### LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midsession on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

One Sterling	1.8735.45	U.S. dollar	Canadian dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.1495/1500	Deutschmarks	Dutch guilders
1.5905/10	1.7925/35	Dutch francs	Belgian francs
1.3380/90	32.65/70	French francs	French francs
5.3300/50	1164/1165	Italian lire	Japanese yen
150.20/30	150.20/30	Swedish crowns	Norwegian crowns
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## E. German economic situation deteriorates

WEST BERLIN (AP) — East Germany's economy is in chaos and faces an extremely difficult six months ahead, according to the West German overseeing the troubled nation's businesses.

Reiner Gohlike's remarks, published Tuesday in an East German newspaper, are some of the most ominous to date about the country's rapidly deteriorating economic situation.

They coincided with the release of the latest official unemployment figures showing the number of East Germans without jobs soared to 272,017 last month, up from 142,096 in June.

In addition, more than 656,000 of the nation's 8.8 million workers were working short shifts because of the lack of demand for East German products.

Gohlike, former chief of West Germany's huge railroad system, recently became the chief of the board overseeing East German economic reform attempts.

"The situation is worse than I had thought," Neue Zeit quoted Gohlike as saying. "We have chaos. Nothing is running normally."

That makes him one of the most influential men in East Germany today, as the country

makes a headlong rush from a state-run economy to a capitalist system.

Since the Deutsche mark became the East German currency July 1, the country's 8,000 major businesses have faced increasing difficulties staying afloat.

"The next six months will be the hardest," the newspaper Neue Zeit quoted Gohlike as saying. "We will have to go through a very deep swamp."

There have been predictions that up to four million East Germans could be out of work by early next year as businesses fail.

That, in turn, has led to predictions of a deep worker unrest in the former communist na-

tion.

"We're seeking to coordinate our response," said a senior administration official, who spoke on condition he not be identified.

The decision by the United States and other big oil-consuming nations to boycott purchases of Iraqi and Kuwaiti oil has effectively taken some four million barrels of oil per day off the market.

But U.S. officials said they were confident increased supplies from other oil producing coun-

tries and cautious purchasing policies by oil consumers can help limit economic fall-out from the boycott.

An informed Western source said Saudi Arabia has told the United States it will join in efforts to block Iraqi oil and increase its own output to ease shortages in the West.

"The Saudis have said they are going to be helpful on oil, both with regard to the pipeline and output," said the source, who spoke on condition he not be identified.

Oil analysts estimate that Saudi Arabia, the world's biggest oil exporter, could boost output by 1½ to two million barrels per day.

Venezuela has also indicated it could raise output to make up for a shortfall resulting from the United Nations' embargo on Iraqi and Kuwaiti oil, a senior U.S. official said.

The official, travelling with

U.S. Vice-President Dan Quayle in Bogota, said Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez had indicated that production could be raised by up to 500,000 b/d.

U.S. officials said they are also trying to make sure that other oil-consuming nations don't panic and start sharply boosting oil inventories, as has occurred in past oil crises.

"We all have to be mindful of the policy muddles of the 1970s," one official said. "Panic buying because of fears of oil shortages only turns out to be self-fulfilling."

Senior officials of major Western nations will meet Thursday at the Paris headquarters of the International Energy Agency (IEA), the West's energy "watchdog," to discuss the situation.

U.S. officials also said Washington is ready to tap its strategic petroleum reserve (SPR).

Working from behind the scenes

## U.S. seeks to ensure ample world oil supply

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States is working behind the scenes to ensure that the world has enough oil to offset supply disruptions stemming from the Gulf crisis.

Washington has mapped out with its Western allies, Japan and oil-producing nations various ways of making up for any supply shortfall after Iraq's takeover of Kuwait, they said.

"The next six months will be the hardest," the newspaper Neue Zeit quoted Gohlike as saying. "We will have to go

## Oil prices retreat in less fearful market

LONDON (R) — Oil prices retreated in Europe Wednesday in a market a little less frightened that Iraq might launch its armoured assault on Saudi Arabian fields producing a quarter of OPEC crude.

OPEC nations including Saudi Arabia were also said by Western sources to be ready, if the Gulf crisis continues, to make up for any oil from Iraq and Kuwait which is blocked from world markets by United Nations sanctions.

But leading OPEC member Iran denied the group would raise output to make up any shortfall in Western supplies.

Cargoes of the world benchmark crude oil, Brent blend from the North Sea for September loading, slumped in Europe to \$25.80 a barrel from a New York close of \$28.70 and a London finish Tuesday of \$26.55.

"But if things turn nasty in the Gulf you could still see \$40 before you see \$20 again," said Steve Turner, an analyst with London brokers Smith New Court.

Prices have soared to their highest since late 1985 because of the Gulf crisis. They were around \$15 in June.

Market rumours of military strikes on Baghdad and of Iraqi attacks on Saudi Arabia caused turmoil in the Asian oil market Wednesday.

The market also focused on prospects that some of the 13 members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) will raise output above currently mandated quotas.

A Western source in Washington

said Saudi Arabia, the biggest exporter, had told the United States that it would increase output to ease any shortages in the West.

High oil prices would strengthen Iraq's hand in any long confrontation with the West. Iraq could earn more from oil which it might be able to sell in defiance of sanctions but soaring prices might threaten economic recession in the West.

Refiners' stocks now are at eight-year highs following a glut of excess OPEC output but they are wary of using them yet for fear of a wider conflict in the Middle East.

The industry says that, with the United States pressing hard for concerted action on supply worries, consumers should watch for two things — a rise in OPEC supply and precise word from Western governments on a timetable for releasing their stocks.

"Outside OPEC all producers have been producing at full

capacity," said former U.S. energy secretary James Schlesinger.

OPEC would try to see that oil sold as close as possible to its target price of \$21, an official said.

But Iran's oil minister, Ghulamreza Aqazadeh, said OPEC's output should not rise for the time being.

Saudi output is crucial.

The market had expected at least 4.6 million barrels per day (b/d) or 20 per cent of the total OPEC volume from Iraq and Kuwait. Analysts say up to 3.5 million of extra OPEC capacity may be available. Two million of those are in Saudi Arabia.

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## Militants ignore Gorbachev order to disarm and disband

MOSCOW (AP) — Militants are ignoring President Mikhail Gorbachev's order to disarm and disband by Thursday, turning in only a handful of their estimated thousands of weapons, Pravda reported Wednesday.

"The appeal to humanness and reason, inherent in the demand to hand over arms and stop bloodshed, did not find support among those who heightened criminal tensions in the country," the Communist Party newspaper said.

"Only tens of firearms have been handed in" following Gorbachev's July 25 decree, Pravda said. On Thursday, military forces will be empowered to confiscate any illegal weapons they can find.

Pravda said "criminals" in Armenia have stolen 6,700 firearms so far this year, including 1,200 submachine guns. The Soviet Interior Ministry reported that "extremists" in Armenia continue to seize arms in defiance of the decree.

The Armenian parliament has already rejected Gorbachev's order as interference in the republic's internal affairs, and has begun debating an independence declaration.

Armenia's newly elected president, Levon Ter-Petrosyan, arrived in Moscow for two days of talks with Soviet and Russian Federation leaders on the weapons decree and other issues, TASS reported.

Pravda said some regions, such as Armenia's neighbouring republic of Azerbaijan, "pretend that there are no unlawful armed groups and weapons on their territories at all."

However, one small group of militants from the Azerbaijani Popular Front in the Jalalabad district alone has 40 handguns, six submachine guns and more than 600 other firearms, Pravda said.

"The amount of weapons unlawfully kept in the republic is quite large and at any moment they can begin to fire," the newspaper said.

The presidential decree is also being ignored in other regions where the local authorities' inactivity and helplessness only multiply lawlessness," it said.

The decree was Gorbachev's latest attempt to control ethnic unrest in the southern Caucasus and Central Asian republics where more than 400 people have been killed in the past two years.

"The potential of the decree is in prudence and responsibility of state figures and people in those republics where armed regimes now boss the show," Pravda said.

"It is time they, without excess emotions, separate the husk from the grain, the interests of various kinds of political adventurers who resort to the aid of armed militants, from the interests of the state and its citizens."

Armenia's new president appealed in a speech Tuesday for the republic's restive and armed citizens to act with cool heads during parliament's independence debate.

Ter-Petrosyan, a leader of the Armenian National Movement, said in his address that Armenia could handle its own problems — a rejoinder to Kremlin threats to send in troops to enforce order if Gorbachev's decree is ignored.

TASS said Gorbachev telephoned Ter-Petrosyan Tuesday to congratulate him on his election victory Saturday and to suggest a meeting of the two.

Ter-Petrosyan spent six months in jail last year for organising mass demonstrations against Azerbaijani control of the disputed territory of Nagorno-

Karabakh. More than 200 people have died in ethnic clashes between Armenians and Azerbaijanis over control of the territory, which Azerbaijan has held since 1923.

If Armenia adopts the resolution on independence, it would become the fifth of the 15 Soviet republics to move toward complete separation from the Soviet Union. Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and Georgia have already taken steps, and other republics have voted to make their laws take precedence over national laws.

The Estonian parliament Tuesday adopted a resolution saying that Soviet law incorporating the republic into the USSR in 1940 is not binding, TASS reported. The resolution says neither the Soviet constitution nor subsequent laws can serve as the basis for future relations.

Meanwhile, the Interfax News Agency reported that Lithuania's parliament approved the basic points and goals of negotiations with the Soviet Union on independence. The action was taken at a closed session of parliament, and no further details were released.

## Leaders pay tribute to Kreisky

VIENNA (AP) — Europe's top Social Democratic leaders, PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and Alexander Dubcek, leader of the 1968 "Prague Spring" reforms, joined thousands of mourners at the state funeral for former Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

The elaborate daylong ceremonies paid tribute to a man hailed at home and abroad as Austria's greatest postwar leader and an architect of its permanent neutrality.

French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas praised Kreisky as a "prominent statesman, as a far-sighted European, as a humanist in the service of justice ... who will go into history as one of the most important personalities of this century."

Kreisky, who died July 29 at age 79, was "one of the great political leaders who took responsibility after the second world war," said Ingvar Carlsson, the prime minister of Sweden, where Kreisky spent his exile during World War II.

One hundred and fifty Muslims were killed when Tiger gunmen burst into two eastern mosques Friday and sprayed bullets at people praying. About 100 were injured.

The Tigers said the attacks on Muslims were a "diabolical plan" by the government to provoke anti-Tamil clashes or force the government to stop fighting and negotiating.

The government says talks are possible only after the rebels surrender their weapons.

Tiger officials were not available for comment on the latest killings. On Tuesday, they denied involvement in the killing of 200 Muslims in the past five days.

The prominent guests and about 20,000 Viennese turned out under gray skies and intermittent rain to join a funeral march from one ceremony in parliament to another on the square before the chancellery, where Kreisky spent 13 years as head of government.

Chancellor Franz Vranitzky, who heads the Socialist Party Kreisky led for 16 years, described his predecessor as "the greatest Austrian politician of this century," at the first of the day's ceremonies.

"They are criminals and do not deserve to live. We shall destroy them," Wijeratne said in response to pleas by Muslim leaders for protection for their community.

Diplomats said the Tigers appeared to be getting desperate and wanted to provoke anti-Tamil attacks in Colombo by the majority Sinhalese and Muslims.

"This could complicate matters in Colombo and necessitate the need to beef up security," one diplomat said.

Security sources said police and troop reinforcements were sent to the east to protect Muslim and Sinhalese villages.

They said Tamil and Muslim places of worship in most areas, including Colombo, had been given extra protection.

Two people were injured when a group of Muslims tried to storm a Tamil temple in Colombo. Police dispersed them.

SEOUL (R) — Members of a radical student group are the latest in a long list of South Koreans queuing for the chance to step on North Korean soil when the border opens briefly next week.

The Sochongyon group said it would send 2,000 members to the North, joining more than 30,000 South Koreans who have applied to cross the border.

Among them are many old people separated from their families since the end of the Korean War in 1953.

North and South Korea have agreed to allow visits across what is usually one of the world's most tense frontiers around Independence Day on Aug. 15.

Sochongyon, which wants to join students from Pyongyang's Kim Il-Sung University in a celebration of South-North student alliance and of the "spirit of unification" has said it will apply for permission directly to the South's Unification Ministry on Aug. 9, one day after the deadline.

HONG KONG (AP) — Authorities said Tuesday they have smashed a key international forged passport syndicate with the arrests of nine people in Hong Kong and six in Canada. Principal immigration officer Tang Chiu Shing said the nine arrested in Hong Kong, seven men and two women, have not been charged. He said eight of them were Hong Kong Chinese, and the ninth was a Canadian passport holder of Chinese descent. An investigation was continuing, and charges were expected "within weeks," Tang said.

The Sochongyon group said it

will be open from Aug. 13 to 17.

A government spokesman said

that by Tuesday 36,000 South

Koreans had applied for govern-

ment permission to go to the

border truce village Panmunjom.

Wednesday was the last day to apply.

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